Warren Michigan History

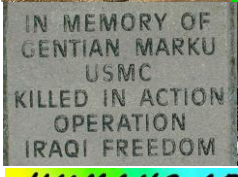
Summary Including Center Line

With 24,000 pictures, Who's Who of hundreds of notable Warren area people and old families and years of research. Most comprehensive, authoritative, up to date.

By Professor Wesley E. Arnold

Our Flag stands for Liberty Justice and freedom for all.

We thank our Police, Fire Fighters, Soldiers and front line workers who risk their lives for us.



HUMANS ARE HUMANE
MONSTERS AREN'T
CAUSE NO HARM BY ACTIONS OR INACTION
MAKE IT THE HUMAN WAY and LAW
Enforce law to protect all
ONLY DO AS YOU WOULD WANT TO BE DONE TO YOURSELF

This is the most comprehensive and authoritative history of Center Line and Warren Michigan together with its archive having 100,000 pages of text and pictures.

All facts presented are correct based on historic facts, scientific knowledge and observations. If anything should be proven otherwise a correction will be published.

The author is a college professor and longest standing historian of Warren history who has often been quoted by others and has been a lifelong resident of Warren and Center Line. He also has compiled more books (over 100) on our local history than any other historian.

This history is good general reading for all ages. Everything in it is decent.

This book series has extensive references and an extensive bibliography.

There is a quick find index and an extensive index.

It **has more pictures many in color than any other book on Warren Michigan History**.

This history contains many books with 100 pages so that they can be easily downloaded, printed if desired and even easily bound with inexpensive bindings. This also allows for downloads to phones for those who don't have a computer.

This book has a companion website with comprehensive details which is growing and allows for free and timely updates. This series has already been welcomed by many parents and teachers.

This is of course also a contemporary living history with a few contemporary Quotes and memes which may be considered opinions. The purpose of this free book series is to help preserve our local history and American Way of Life. It is dedicated to my brother and sister soldiers who fought for our freedom. In general, very little history is taught in our schools today. We veterans find it a shame that many of our graduates don't even know basic history. The compiler is a veteran who has the courage to present the truth even though it is not politically correct and puts his life at risk.

History is very important. Not the memorization of dates, names and places but rather for the practical experience and lessons it provides. It is like a science experiment. We can see what humans do given various factors such as the effect of laws and enforcement or no enforcement.

To not learn from history often means repeating the mistakes of the past. To improve the present and future we need to be aware of what is going on, get all of the facts and then use wise management and science to solve problems to create a better life for all.

Automation and Artificial Intelligence are already great helping tools but are replacing humans in many jobs. We need wise management now. We have started a great informative group at https://www.facebook.com/groups/1501539493505719/ to share the latest ideas. You are welcome to join (its free). I put this book online in 50-page PDF files to make them easily downloadable and useable on fones. Files are at https://**warrenhistory.fyi** **centerlinehistory.fyi** **warrenhistory.com** **centerlinehistory.com** Also Visit my website **wiseuseful.fyi** where there are over 5,000 Scholarships. Also on my website are links to unclaimed property state and Federal and VERY MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION **INCLUDING THE BEST IDEAS IN THE WORLD.** You must see this video because it informs you about a huge change that is about to hit most of you. It is called "Humans Need Not Apply" https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Pq-S557XQU

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abbreviations p=page ap=appendix CL=Center Line cem=cemetery Wrn=Warren

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BE HAPPY ENJOY GRATITUDE from DOING GOOD and BEING KIND.
COUNT and ENJOY YOUR BLESSINGS. CAUSE NO HARM
Gives the most Happiness. Be a saving light and friendly help in the darkness.

Preface

This a history of Warren Michigan but Warren does not live in a vacuum. It is ever more affected by outside influences. There have been significant historical events in the very last few years that supersede in importance to previous history. Several things have improved such as mankind's knowledge. Of great importance is the advance in science which has found vaccines for the terrible COVID-19 virus which was created in a Chinese lab and escaped. Artificial Intelligence combined with quantum computing will provide many breakthroughs in medical treatments. We are on the cusp of cures for cancer, aging many common diseases and body restoration. Dramatically less invasive medical treatments reduce recovery times. DNA and gene research is about to work wonders.

There has been an increase in humanitarian concern worldwide and efforts to find solutions to problems. Unfortunately, the government leadership and corporate greed continues to fail us. We now have the resources to provide every human with adequate food, clothing, shelter, good medical care, affordable housing, and a decent standard of living. We could even create a basic income for all based on the great amount of free energy we get from the sun daily. If corporations and wealthy would just pay a standard small percentage of their real income no loopholes many things could be put on better order. Warren Buffet even stated, “If the rich just paid their fair share the Average American would not have to pay a dime in federal taxes.” Sadly, much of the leadership in most countries have failed to put the best interest of their populations first. They are most often more interested in personal wealth building. The rich continue to get richer at the expense of the poor. We continually hear about the state of the economy based on the rich but the state of we the people is ignored. They say we are not in a recession by their unfair definition. But ask the average family and look at all of the businesses in Warren that have gone under and we see the truth is people are hurting. We could have a great prosperity for all but the rich have hogged the prosperity for themselves and given us the “bare pickens.” Nestle a foreign corp makes billions selling our ground water untaxed when a small tax on all bottles could help fix our roads. The feds favor the rich, corps and rich banks giving them billions in subsidies on our back who pay the taxes. The number one sport of the rich is getting richer which includes dodging taxes again all on our backs. Legislators grab special interest money and we suffer. Example tele markers and robo callers have all but taken over our personal phones. We now fear answering calls.

Unfortunately, education in Warren and the USA is a huge failure in educating our youth. Granted we have extended education to all now including free job training to most people of any age. But the average High School graduate can’t make change, without a calculator, does not know basic science needed to understand how things work, is mostly clueless in auto and home maintenance, can’t write a business report, is not qualified to do much of anything except manual labor, has little understanding of history or current world affairs and is lacking in conflict resolution, self defense, and good human relations**. Our children are left uneducated for most needed jobs. In fact our children test lower in science and math than many children around the world even poor countries**.

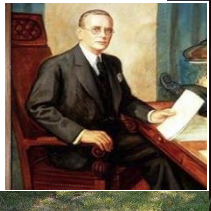
There are also free fones (modern spelling) and internet capable tablets available to low income. The government fones also come with free fone service. Anyone can get free wi-fi for their tablet by at any public library, city hall, and many food places and in motels. Internet is also available by cellular service on fones for a fee. Or just park near an open Wi fi on any street. On the Internet there are millions of classes, many free or low cost and millions of free YouTube videos and millions of pages of information on nearly every subject. So there is now an abundance of information on almost everything free on the Internet. Much education is free to everyone on their fone.
But there also some terrible things happening. Our Earth is now in an environmental crisis because leaders have ignored science, believed the greedy and profit minded corporations, especially big oil. Read about it on the new website **bestideas.fyi** Action must be taken now because storms are more severe and will continue to get worse causing floods, destruction, increasing, droughts, fires everywhere, Canada, out west and even Hawaii and Europe, Asia and Australia. And it will get worse faster now that the warming is causing Perma frost in Arctic areas to release billions of tons of methane which is worsening things even faster.

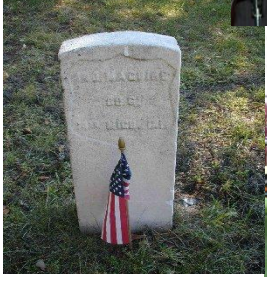
V. Putin dictator of Russia invaded the Ukraine and ordered indiscriminate killing of civilians and even children. The Dictators of China have now created a scientifically manipulated dictatorship with removal of most personal freedoms from the people of China and are advancing Artificial Intelligence which may eventually get them control of the world. They have been stealing USA technology for decades, buying companies to get technology they can't, steal and buying up property and even paying on the US national dept which now gets them interest payments from US taxpayers financing their military which is being used against us. Woah.

Terrorism is out of control around the world causing thousands of deaths. Example March 2025, Oct 7 so-called Islamic terrorists without provocation shot hundreds of music concert goers, invaded homes and shot innocent men, women and children, even shot and beheaded children, shot people fleeing in their cars. They shot many little children in their beds. They invaded peaceful areas and shot or beheaded around 1200 innocent people in just one day. This has triggered retaliation and is resulting in thousands of additional deaths and at this writing appears that the conflict is widening and now involves the USA including attacks on innocent US citizens. As of March 2025, the Islamic terrorists still hold American hostages.

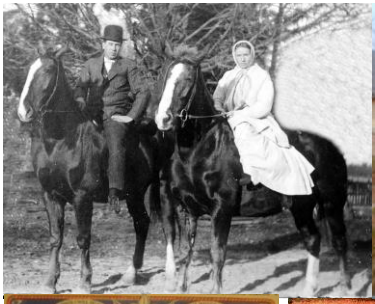
Worse of all the world is on a hair trigger to nuclear annihilation which can be caused by even a limited nuclear exchange which most likely may trigger a so called nuclear winter lasting years and resulting in extinction of mankind. Several terrorist groups have access to or can control their nuclear weapons. All above is verifiable. Very unpleasant facts to say the least. Sorry don't shoot the reporter. Was it Plato who said the most hated person is the one who speaks the truth. Like Thomas Jefferson this reporter shall follow and report the truth wherever it may lead.
Professor Wesley E. Arnold reporting

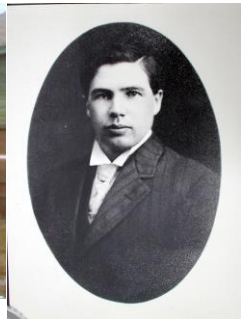
Check out the two big Who's Whos which have important information on our families and on notable people. You can get to them on direct links to the page of their alphabetic listing starting at 12,001 for Family Who's Who and page 17,001 for Individual persons. Here are a few of the people listed. They do not have to be dead. If you know of a person you want listed just send their bio to professorwesarnold@gmail.com Can you name these below?
Get your notable persons into the Who's Who of Center Line and Warren history which is going to Library of Congress so their ggggrandchildren can read about them. If you don't, they will be forgotten. 99% of the persons in our local cemeteries are now forgotten.

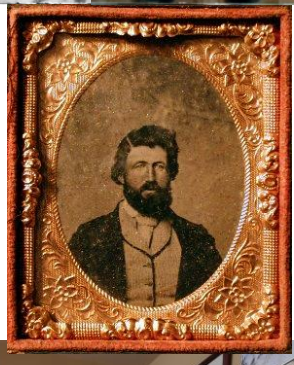




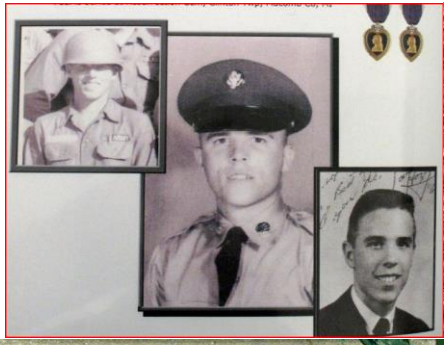
This old guy hung around Hometown Heroes Internet Pub a lot collecting histories.

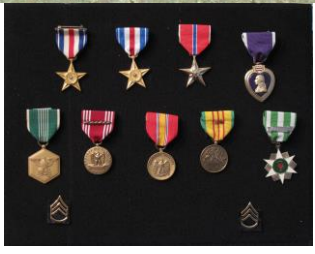






Center picture Daniel J Stewart who kept diaries 1868-1902. Daniel T Stewart longtime scouter who preserved them and inspired historian Wesley Arnold bottom picture. The diaries give us the oldest description of daily life.





Center Line High School graduate perhaps most decorated Center Line soldier. Lawrence Snow Class of 62

Freedom is not Free. Thousands have died so you may be free. And there are many who want to take away your freedom, income and way of life. Here are a few of the stats.

Name of War	Death range Total	American	Years
American War on Independence	0.18–0.23 million	25,000	1775–1783
American Civil War	0.6–1 million	700,000	1861–1865
World War One	15–22 million	117,000	1914–1918
World War two	70–85 million	406,000	1939–1945
Korean War	2.5–3.5 million	37,000	1950–1953
Vietnam Civil War	1.1–4.2 million	60,000	1955–1975
By or fighting Islamic Terrorists	248 million	10,000	600-2025

These are only a few of many wars that cost American lives.

See pages 3,401 - 4,298. From over a thousand pages of original handwritten daily diaries is:

Daily Diaries of a Michigan Farmer 1868-1902

No other books have this rare intimate look into the daily lives and activities in the 1800s. Historian Educator Wesley E. Arnold's great Uncle Daniel J Stewart took the time to record his families and his Michigan communities' daily lives.

Stewarts and relatives

Take a minute to put names on back of fotos

Past Mayors

Arthur J. Miller
January 1, 1957 – 1961

Louis Kelsey
January 1, 1961 – April, 1961

Ted Bates
April, 1967 – April, 1969
April 1969 – November 7, 1971
November 8, 1971 – November 12, 1973
November 13, 1973 – November 10, 1975
November 11, 1975 – November 14, 1977
November 15, 1977 – November 12, 1979
November 13, 1979 – November 6, 1981

William (Bill) Shaw
April 1961 – April 1967

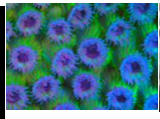
James R. Randlett
November 7, 1981 – November 8, 1983
November 9, 1983 – November 5, 1985

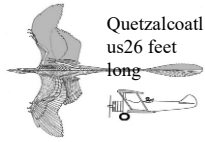
Ronald L. Bonkowski
November 6, 1985 – November 3, 1987
November 3, 1987 – November 6, 1991
November 6, 1991 – November 7, 1995

Mark A. Steenbergh
November 7, 1995 – November 2, 1999
November 2, 1999 – November 8, 2003
November 8, 2003 – November 9, 2007

James R. Fouts
November 9, 2007 – November 17, 2023

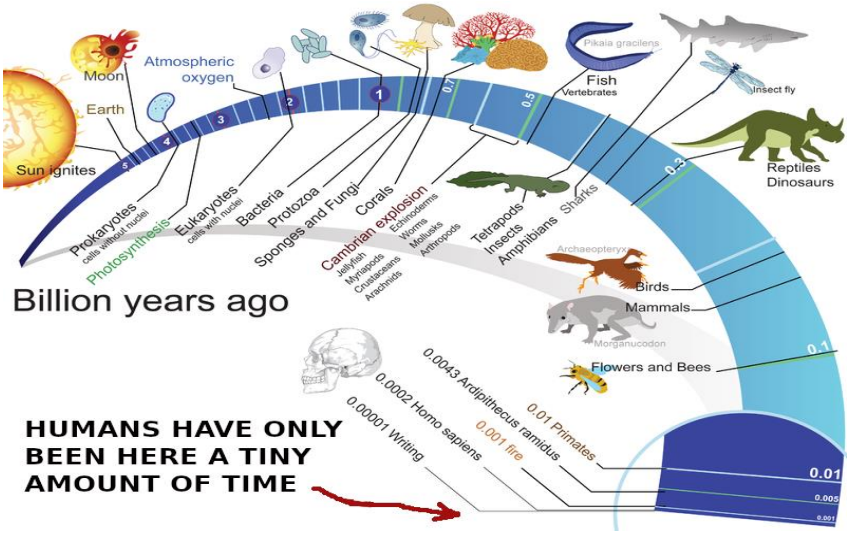
Present Mayor
Lori Stone





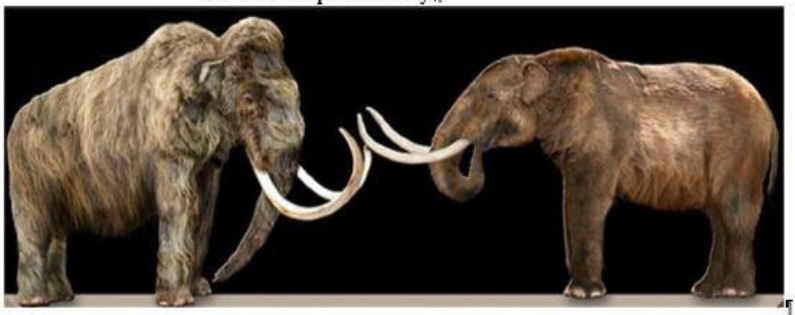
Where does history start? At the beginning but we don't know when or where that was. There is much more that we don't know than we actually know. Much of what we think we know may or may not be true. Scientists find the truth. I teach technology at a college. Computers and humans both need accurate information. Scientists, Judges, Jurys, and News Investigative Reporters don't accept hearsay, opinions, or information from uneducated and unverified sources. The best way to get accurate information is to be skeptical and ask enough of the right questions to get all of the important facts. Beware of half-truths as the world is full of them. Insufficient fact gathering, thinking and caring are the major causes of suffering. So for this book I have often used several sources and tried to verify everything.[1] And I also include additional important information such as the real big picture and perspective. Here is what is known. Our spaceship Earth is 4.5 billion years old.[2,3,4,5] Scientists say there have been at least 5 major extinctions of life here.[6] Earth is a mere tiny tiny tiny speck in the Cosmos of billions of galaxies.[7] Does that make you feel small. But also keep in mind there are billions of microscopic things and forms of life much smaller than us. By perspective of size perhaps we are somewhere in the middle. It is the same with the dimension of time. Humans have been here a few hundred thousand years which is almost nothing compared to the Universe which supposedly at least 13.8 billion years old.[8,9] The Michigan state stone is the Petoskey pebble which is a fossil of a coral (see above blue picture)[10] which lived here over 364 million years ago. There is much future ahead but yet the time is always NOW. Time may be considered a dimension and there are many more scientifically proven dimensions but enough of the big picture for now as I am reporting on our history and what we can learn from it. It is most important that we learn from history and not make mistakes we made in the past because our survival depends on learning. And most learning is accomplished by looking at what happened, which is history. Science is learning from history and science along with caring, cooperation and good management has done more for mankind than anything else and your life depends on it. Applied science is technology (which I teach at college level)

Technology has put so much power into individual's hands that a few individuals not acting responsibly and humanely can cause the extinction of mankind. Seriously. Example the nuclear hair trigger the big nations are presently on. And the lack of research which can allow a pandemic not to be stopped. The state of global warming scientific reports shows Gretta Thunberg is right. Even one individual not acting with care for other humans can cause millions of deaths. Example terrorist with nuclear bomb in a suitcase. (And yes enough material has been stolen that this is possible. OMG!) And yes they can be fit into a suitcase. This history book includes a look at ethics and at the idea that Humans are (or should be) humane[12] Those who aren't are sociopaths. Us veterans know about these things often firsthand and we at least have the courage to speak up for decency and human rights. Learning from the past is of the highest importance for the future. Facilitating that is the purpose of this book and Professor Wesley Arnold's huge historical archive. Citations are the numbers in brackets above leading to the extensive References in Appendix.



Pre-history beneath our feet mya = millions of years ago last 10,000 years topsoil SE Michigan area covered with forests, prairies, swamps, taiga, tundra down 10 inches to 100 feet Glacial deposits clay, silt, sand gravel, boulders Late Pleistocene 1-2 mya early humans appear Ice age 11,000 years ago a major extinction of North America's mammals occurred possibly due to an extraterrestrial impact or over hunting. Losses included the woolly mammoths, mastodons, giant beavers, giant ground sloths, saber-toothed cats, North American camel and miniature horse. 60-100 mya Rocky mountains formed Dinosaurs become extinct Flowering plants appear 152-200 mya Layers of Jurassic was sandstone and limestone eroded away no longer here Napoleon sandstone down about 100 feet about 150 feet thick varies Marshall sandstone 150 feet thick varies from Mississippian 290 mya Coldwater shale may be some gas, oil water can be at almost any level due cracks 300-1300 ft thick 200 mya super continent Pangaea breaks up Michigan has traveled from equator to S pole 230 Dinosaurs appear 210 Mammals appear 205 Birds appear 252 mya Permian–Triassic extinction Earth's largest extinction killed 96% of all species 70% of land species, including insects).even the successful marine arthropod, the trilobite became extinct. Sunbury shale, Berea sandstone, Bedford shale, Antrim shale 100-3000 feet thick varies Devonian Traverse group some eroded, Ten Mile Creek dolomite some erosion 200 feet thick varies Traverse silica 300-600 feet varies, Dundee limestone 400 mya Detroit River group Anderson, Amherstburg sand stone Appalachian Mountains formed Boris blanc formation Bass Island group Raisin River dolomite, Put-In-Bay dolomite Salina Group salt 1200 feet down several layers of evaporate and carbonate split gypsum 30-3000 ft dolomite oil gas some deadly poison gas 423-445 mya Niagara brown, gray, white niagaran Clinton shale with oil and gas 980 feet thick varies these are from the Silurian period 423-445 mya Cataract cabbot head shale, mantoulin dolomite 100-2000 ft Richmond queenstown shale 960 ft Eden utica shale, collingwood shale oil gas Trenton black river oil, gas St Peter sandstone There have been 5 major extinctions of life on Earth shakopee dolomite prarue du chen richmond sand stone omeota dolomite and oil, tremealeau formation jordan sandsstone, looi dolomite St lawrence dolomite, lake superior franconia sandstone Dresbach sandstone Eau Claire FM Mount Simon sandstone, Jacobsville sandstone Earth becomes ice ball several times 500-4,500 mya pre cambrian igneous metamorphic sedimentary rocks 19,000 feet thick varies above unknown igneous and metamorphic rocks below total thickness of crust is 20-30 miles. Below the crust is the mantle made of peridotite rock denser than granite. Above is less than 1% of earth’s volume. The deeper into the mantel the hotter, denser and more plastic the rock becomes. source Wikipedia

Animals of the past summary



Woolly Mammoth left and American Mastodon on right. The Mastodon is the official state fossil of Michigan which was hunted into extinction by early Indians right here.

Big short faced bear ····· Ancient horse ··· → ····· Ancient Camel ····· giant Beaver

·····Lynx

Michigan had many cats like saber toothed cat → Ice age Bison ····· American Bison

·····Dinetrodon ····· Peli

···Caribou hunted here ····· Rhinoceros

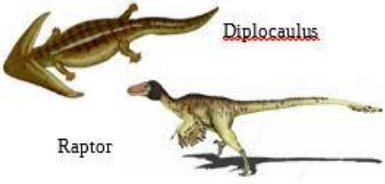
Carrier Pigeon

·····Heath Hen

··Many birds became extinct

Ground-sloth Many birds and insects became extinct

Miniature horses Pachycephalosaurus



Diplocaulus

Raptor

Tyrannosaurus Woodland Musk Ox

Also several whales remains were found here. Yes

Carnotor Cougar

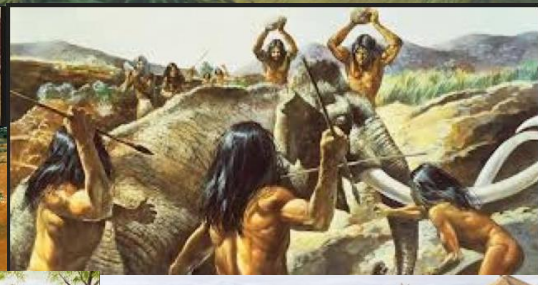
Eastern Elk extinct by 1880

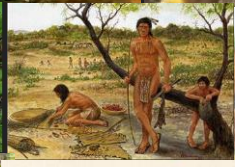
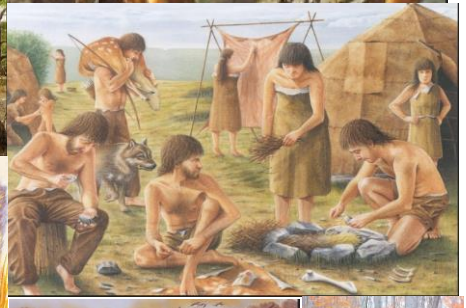
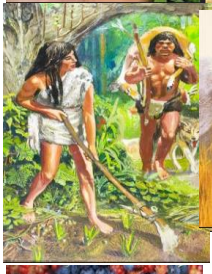
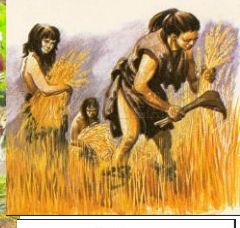
Bird Dino big as airplane Peccary

Michigan had many dinosaurs

but all remains were eroded away

Our ancestors hunted and gathered for 50,000 years until they learned how to use the scientific method, learned from it then wrote down knowledge for the young to learn from. When they learned to share it and use it for the common good, they advanced much faster than before. Love and Kindness, the spirit of community and Knowledge are the life blood of civilization when all work for the benefit of all.



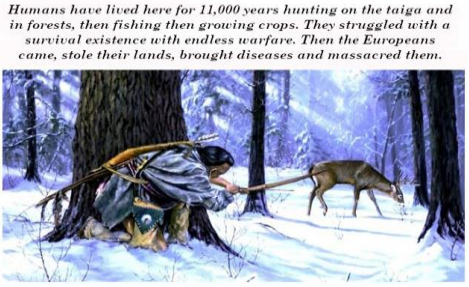





For hundreds of thousands of years mankind's highest technology tool were the stick and stone but after the use of science and writing, with cooperation and community advancement and prosperity occurred rapidly but it may still take Gort AI robots) to stop the endless killing by humans.[21]

Michigan Wild Animals

Pheasant, Red Hawk, Field Mouse, Gray Wolf, Cougar, Red Fox, Black Bear, Coyote, Deer, Badger, Bat, Bobcat, Opossum, Cardinal, Towhee, Osprey, Martin, Mourning Dove, Raccoon, Skunk, Owl, Rabbit, Woodpecker, Squirrels, Woodchuck, Frog, Feral Swine, Sparrow, Hummingbird, Robin, Tanager.

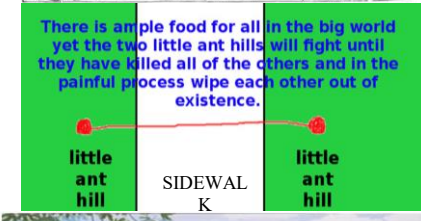
Michigan was covered by glaciers
many times for thousands of years
And before that was
mountains, barren land,
under seas and swamps.

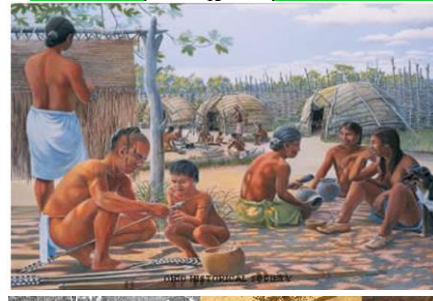

Humans have lived here for 11,000 years hunting on the taiga and in forests, then fishing then growing crops. They struggled with a survival existence with endless warfare. Then the Europeans came, stole their lands, brought diseases and massacred them.

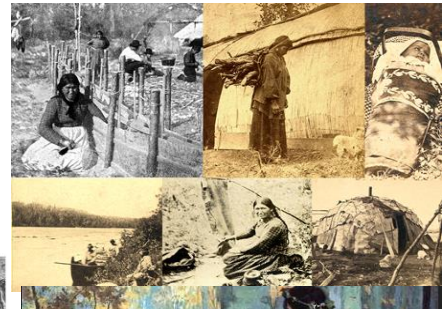
The area our city is on has been on several different continents, has been over the south pole and over the equator long before its present location. It has been red hot rock, dry crust, dry desert, tropical rainforest, under seas, under glaciers a mile thick, part of a frozen planet Earth, eroded by water, wind. The miniature horses, camels, giant sloth, saber tooth tiger and dinosaurs died off millions of years ago. Under us are remains of the Killarney mountains of the upper peninsula carried here by several glaciers. The last glaciation ended 11,000 years ago[13] Around that time Paleo-Indian peoples had walked here hunting the caribou and later Eastern Elk now extinct. The climate gradually warmed Boreal grass then forests appeared pines, spruce, larch, then Aspen, Birch, Cottonwood grasses mosses appeared as the climate warmed. Then came the deciduous Great Lakes forests we see here. New animals abounded. There were big herds of deer, buffalo, pigs, turkeys, bear, wolves. foxes, cougars, bob cats, lots of fish and hundreds of other species of animals. The sky would become dark with the flocks of birds. Pigeons were so numerous that they could be hunted with a stick. Colorful songbirds charmed the wilderness with their calls. Swans and geese foraged in the shallows. Stated A M Cadillac in 1701[15] Indians hunted, fished Waters were so pure one could see the bottom of Lake St Clair and the Detroit River. A few were to be feared such as the wolf, bear, cougar who avoided overseas, but they would get your chickens. The worst animal of all was here in the billions and killed more people than wars ever did. The mosquito spread diseases and ague which is like malaria. This disease could disable a strong man in just a few days. Many a pioneer suffered greatly. Rats, mice and insects also spread disease and still do. Part of this work are the Diaries of Daniel J Stewart a Michigan Farmer.[19] These recorded the actual daily life, happenings, weather from 1872-1902 etc. Dan was a strong man who worked hard every day with hard manual labor on a farm without electricity and modern convivences, but the ague sometimes made him nearly a vegetable. Before 1920 there were no good medicines, pain killers or doctors with real good medical knowledge. Now we have good medicines. But we are being ripped off by excessive drug and medical prices. Americans pay 2-100 times more for the same items as people do in other countries.[20] Capitalism has failed to regulate itself and as with 30 other countries all poorer than us who have better, affordable universal health care because the government put an end to rip offs and insisted on fair pricing. Primitive peoples often made forts to protect their village against attackers. Today we are not prepared against potential threats. Our army is emergencies, and our police can sometimes be overcome. In Israel almost every citizen is also trained for emergencies and all of the young people are trained to protect the country. They go to training in which they learn responsibility and what to do in emergencies. In America it sadly appears that our young have no emergency training and are not prepared or have acquired the necessary mat ing veterans to step up should there be a crisis but there is no planning or preparedness to allow us to even do that. let's make our country prepared to handle emergencies. We can do that. It would be a win win for all.

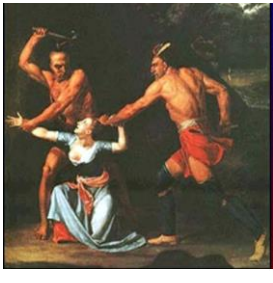
A sad fact of history is that killing often of innocent[32] persons has been done for thousands of years even up to present time. It is like two ant hills a few feet apart. One day an ant bumps into one from the other colony and in anger starts fighting. Soon other ants from both colonies discover them fighting and join in the fight. Soon both colonies are totally engulfed in killing each other. They painfully battle for days until both colonies are wiped out. Why? They really have nothing against each other and above all there is plenty of food to support both colonies. There is really no reason to kill each other. Also just like two soldiers bayonetting each other at the same time. They have nothing against each other. Why? If we learn from history, we can see that there are much better ways of resolving disputes than killing. We can now put laws and policing in effect to handle things without killing. It is called civilization. The Iroquois massacred nearly[33] everyone in Michigan in mid 1600 causing it to become a depopulated no-mans-land. Many of the Europeans cheated the Indians, killed them and moved in on their lands. The French held power from 1600-1760 when France lost a war with the British. Cadillac had set up a fort in Detroit in 1701. The French and the British both bought furs and scalps and paid for them with scalping knives, tomahawks, blankets, pots, guns and whiskey. The Indians adopted many European ways and became dependent on them. Indians would even dig up corpses and scalp them to get whiskey and most could not handle whiskey well, leading to excessive killing and debauchery. (Historian Silas farmer) [34]

No settler was safe. Hundreds were killed and scalped even children although some children were used as slaves. By 1710 nearly 6000 Indians from many tribes were[35] visiting near the area of the Fort at Detroit trying to get the French to give them things. This meant that they were hunting in Warren. When the British took over Detroit in 1760 things went from bad to worse. The Indians were used to getting paid for furs but the British paid less and quit buying furs for awhile, but they were buying scalps. This was a terrible time in history.


There is ample food for all in the big world yet the two little ant hills will fight until they have killed all of the others and in the painful process wipe each other out of existence.
little ant hill
SIDEWALK
little ant hill







NEW FRANCE
Indians say this is all Indian land and belongs to no one man
British
British claim all land East and West
Iroquois
New York
Pennsylvania
Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Cherokee
After Ben Franklin's efforts in 1774 European-American colonialists felt this should be a separate country from France and Britain.
Southern area claimed by Spain

Minutemen ordinary people who were ready on a minute's notice to fight for freedom.

The British armed the Indians and led them on raiding parties where they killed thousands of Indians and American settlers. They bought scalps. They earned the title "The Bloody British" Hundreds of settlers were murdered. Michigan, Ohio and Indiana were the frontier and the Indians ruled with vengeance because they were being paid to kill. European diseases decimated the Indian population. In late April 1763 Ottawa chief Pontiac called a grand council of the tribes in the vicinity of Detroit and urged them to join him in an attack upon the British fort. Thousands of Indians gathered[22] around the Fort at Detroit to get things they could not make on their own from the French and later British. But the British were not buying furs just scalps. Pontiac's attack was foiled but the Indians who had become dependent on European goods and whisky hung around for years often begging or stealing.[23] The Indians were cheated out of their lands, and repeatedly displaced. Sometimes even peaceful Indians were murdered.

It was rule by brute force.

To discourage settlers, rumors were spread that the area was impassable swamp. Out east the colonies of the British had grown in population. The farmers there wanted to move to the frontier to get new better land. Little by little they were expanding westward. The British taxed and charged interest to the Americans. The bank of England would not let the Americans print their own currency rather they charged interest on use of Bank of England currency. It was a scheme to keep the bankers in England rich. The British bullied the colonists, enforced unfair laws, invaded homes, interfered with local businesses, taxed drinks and shot citizens. [24]

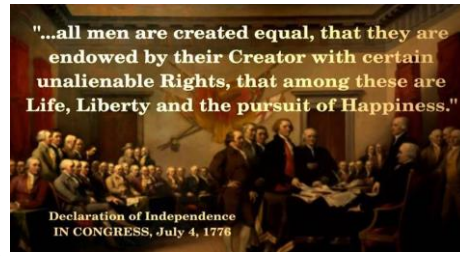
Americans rebelled against this tyranny. We fought wars against the French, British and Indians with farmer minutemen patriots as soldiers against better trained and armed forces who often outnumbered us, and we won. There are many good books on The American Revolution and much online.

The British did not leave until 1815 after we beat them again during the war of 1812. Many innocent people were murdered. [25]

The frontier was not a safe place to live.

The following is very important. We Americans formed a government of the people, for the people under our Constitution. This Government has three branches which counter check each other to stop any one group from gaining too much power. The Bill of Rights was approved to give us specific freedoms.[26] First Amendment guarantees the **freedom** of **religion**, of **speech**, of the **press**, of assembly, and of petition to the government for redress of grievances. Second Amendment gives us the right to bear arms openly; Third Amendment freedom from quartering soldiers in a house without owner's consent; Fourth Amendment protects people against unreasonable search and seizure. No searches without a warrant or probable cause. This is also about privacy that people are supposed to be entitled to have their homes and personal effects private and free from searches. Fifth Amendment no person shall be held for "a capital or otherwise infamous crime" without indictment, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense, be compelled to testify against himself, or "be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." It also prohibits government from taking private property without "just compensation," Sixth Amendment guarantees the right of speedy and public trial by an impartial jury in all criminal proceedings and the right to have legal counsel for the accused and guarantees that the accused may require witnesses to attend the trial and testify in the presence of the accused. It also guarantees the accused a right to know the charges against him. The seventh Amendment guarantees right of trial by jury in almost all civil cases. 8thAmendment: Excessive bail, fines "cruel and unusual" punishment is prohibited. We need to be alert for threats to our rights and be prepared to defend our freedoms. The Patriot Act [27]and Military Commissions Act [28]took away some of these rights many feel unconstitutionally. The feds & some corps record your phone calls and Internet usage, daily financial transactions and put our pictures, actions, locations, contacts and our private information into big databases. (CBS NEWS 29) There is also now surveillance of citizens from many cameras in and outside of buildings which can output into face recognition software and your comings and goings can now be tracked and stored in databases. Tiny RFID chips the size of this . ← are being placed in everything so that everything will be trackable. [30]

Human Rights have become very important and because they are being ignored people are suffering and dying here and around the world. That is unnecessary, inhumane, and absolutely unacceptable at this time in history. Most countries have agreed to The Universal Declaration Of Human Rights [35] It states “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights” and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood”

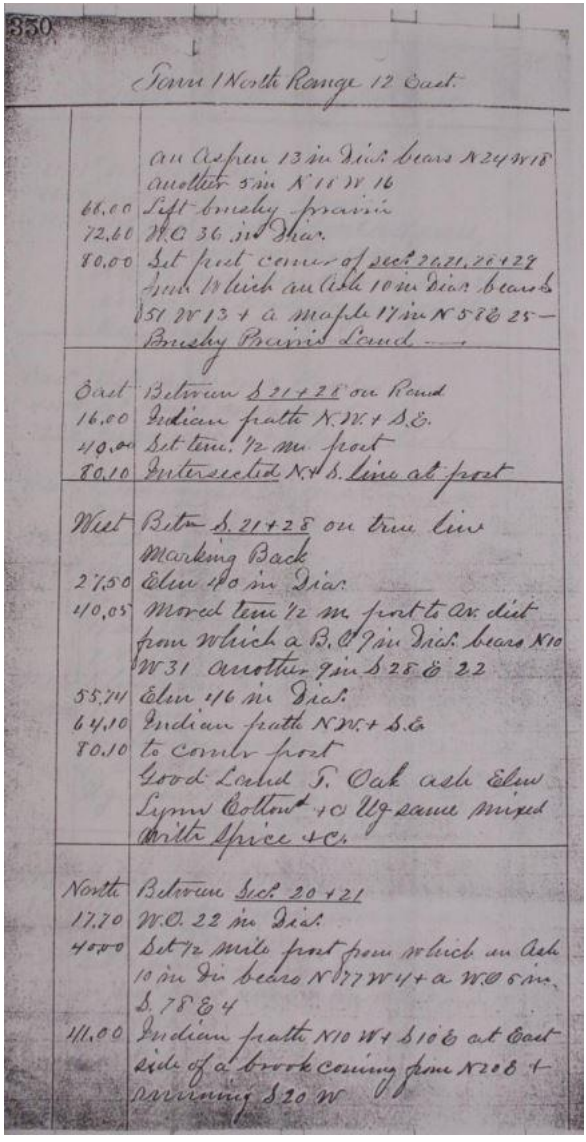

"...all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."
Declaration of Independence
IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776

Here are some of the rights in the UDHR which has been accepted by most nations: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, not to be held in slavery or servitude, or be subjected to torture, No arbitrary arrest, be presumed innocent until proved guilty in a public fair trial, privacy, freedom of movement. to leave any country, and to return, to seek and to enjoy asylum, to change nationality, Men and women equal right to marry and divorce, and during marriage by free and full consent of spouses, to own property. Not be deprived of his property. Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; freedom to change religion, right to freedom of opinion and expression; receive and impart information and ideas through any media, of peaceful assembly and association. Freely chose representatives to government, right to work, choice of employment, favorable conditions of work protection against unemployment, equal pay for equal work. Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay and to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups. All have right to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. See full document for details.

Joseph Wampler surveyed the territory now known as Warren in 1817. [36] He found a lot of swamp areas; several prairies and the rest was forested. [37]He found the area of Warren Village occupied by a few squatters and some Indians. By 1818 when Macomb County was formed our ancestors had defeated the French, Spanish, British, British bankers and Indians and established a government with rule of law replacing the rule of brute force that had reined for thousands of years. Pioneers could now settle in our area without fear of attacks by Indians.[38] Of course they had to take steps to protect themselves from wolves, big wild cats, bears, bison, and other varmints. There were billions of mosquitoes which not only were a nuisance but also caused ague also known as malaria with its terrible weakness, chills and other debilitating effects. The first settlers arrived by canoe and later by foot. Much later as trails were converted into roads they arrived by horseback, wagon, stage and later by rail. The first thing the settler did was locate his land using landmarks and measurements. See list of first land buyers in next page. Pioneers began reclaiming the land from the wilderness. Settlers had to first make temporary lean-to shelters to protect them from wild animals and other men. They had to secure a source of water then clear land to plant crops between the stumps. Later they built better cabins, houses and barns. Gradually the forest wilderness was converted to rough stump farms. The main path was the State road (Sherwood)[39] which was part of the first road in Michigan built by wonderful Christian Moravian Indians in 1786 [40]

Farming between the stumps

Picture of first surveyor's notes 1817 showing an “Indian path”

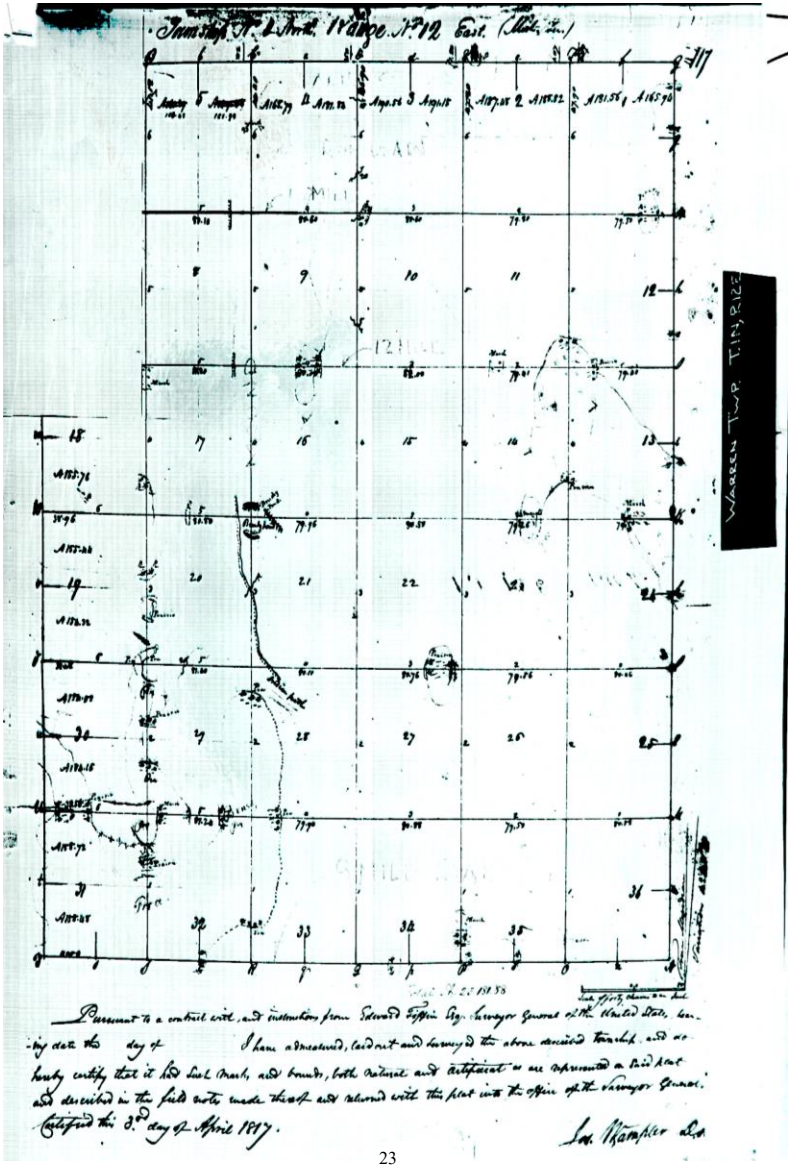


350

Town 1 North Range 12 East.

	an Aspen 13 in Dia. bears N 24 W 18
	another 5 in N 11 W 16
66.00	Left Brushy prairie
72.60	W.C. 36 in Diar.
80.00	Set post corner of sec. 20, 21, 28 & 29 from which an Ash 10 in Dia. bears S 51 W 13 + a Maple 17 in N 58 E 25 — Brushy Prairie Sound
East	Between S 21 + 28 on Road
16.00	Indian path N.W. + S.E.
40.00	Set ten. 1/2 m. post
80.10	Intersected N. + S. line at post
West	Bet. S. 21 + 28 on true line Marking Back
27.50	Elm 40 in Dia.
40.05	Moved ten 1/2 m. post to Ar. dist from which a B.O. 9 in Dia. bears N 10 W 31 another 9 in S 28 & 22
55.74	Elm 16 in Dia.
64.10	Indian path N.W. + S.E.
80.10	to corner post Good Land. T. Oak Ash Elm Lynn Cotton 40 Ug same mixed with Spice + Cr.
North	Between Sect. 20 + 21
17.70	W.O. 22 in Dia.
40.00	Set 1/2 mile post from which an Ash 10 in Dia bears N 77 W 1/4 a W.O. 6 in. S. 78 E 4
111.00	Indian path N 10 W + 10 E at East side of a brook coming from N 20 E + running S 20 W

1817 surveyors sketch of Warren Township Note Indian trail by what is now Sherwood.



In 1817 there were basically a few Indian paths and no real roads. Most settlers were encouraged to go to other places. In 1825 the Erie Canal opened but ships had to be built. By the 1830s very limited transportation was available. Settlers could buy a comfortable trip from the Atlantic Ocean to Detroit for less than $10. (Kern 18) Michigan's population grew from 9,000 non-Indians to 29,000 in 1830, and to 212,000 by 1840. (Kern 18) "By 1850 .Michigan's immigrants from the Northwest outnumbered her immigrants from the South 45 to 1. (Kern 18) But Detroit had to overcome severe epidemics. People did not want to come thru Detroit and get a fatal disease. As all of these issues turned more favorable word got out east and settlers and speculators arrived in ship loads of hundreds. Here are the original land patents for Warren Township . Underlined means they actually settled here creating a farm.

Adams, Charles 1837
Aldrich, Asquire 1837
Alexander, Gilman 1837
Ambrose, Ruel 1837,8
Avette, Felix 1835
Bailey, William 1837
Barber, Wilson 1837
Barker, Benjamin 1837
Barrows, Charles 1835
Barton, Isaac w 1834
Barton, John h 1835
Beufait, Louis 1835
Beufait, Vital 1835
Bird, Joseph 1837,8
Bolam, George 1835
Brown, Cullen 1838
Bruce, James n 1835,7
Bruce, Thomas 1835
Bryant, Loring 1837
Buell, Samuel 1837
Burtis, John 1839
Burton, Ira 1835
Burton, John h 1837
Butler, Patrick 1835
Butler, Tertullus 1837
Campbell, Alexander 1835
Canto, John 1835
Carpenter, William 1837
Chase, David 1838
Chase, Jonathan 1837
Chicoine, Hubert 1837
Clark, Elias 1837
Colton, Almon 1837
Conant, Shubael 1837
Cook, John 1837
Cook, Levi 1837
Corey, Harris 1837
Crane, James g 1837
Crouly, Michael 1837
Cummins, Michael 1838
Curtis, Israel 1831
Dalton, Michael 1844
Davison, Enoch 1837
Davison, Joseph 1837
Day, Willet c 1835
Denison, Mercy 1835
Desgrandchamps, Celestin & Pierre 1839, Francois 1835
Desnoyers, Peter 1837
Dorsey, William 1837
Doty, Ellis 1837
Doty, Henry 1837
Dullea, Maurice 1838
Eggert, John 1835
Evans, Anna 1839
Ewers, Alvah 1837
Fassett, Charles 1837
Fisk, George w 1837
French, Joel 1837
Gibbs, Samuel 1837
Gies, Henry 1835
Gillet, Peter 1833
Giron, Joseph 11835
Glazier, Jenison 1839
Godard, Lewis 1837
Godfrey, George 1837
Gray, Richardson 1835
Groesbeck,Charles 1835,7
Groesbeck, Louis 1835
Groesbeck, William 1834
Grosbeck, Charles 1831,2
Grosbeck, Lewis 1831
Groll, John 1835
Guth, Frederick 1835
Hadden, Charles 1835
Haight, Alonzo 1835
Hammer, David 1925
Hartwell, Liberty 1848
Hastings, Eurotas 1837
Hastings, Eurotas 1835,7
Hatch, Charles b 1835
Herrington, Abram 1837
Hill, George W 1837
Hines, Michael 1837
Hollenbeck, Cornelius 1837
Howell, Robert 1837
Hummel, Vandeline 1834
Hunter, Philander 1838
Ingersoll, Justus 1837
Ingersoll, Nehemiah 1837,8
Ingham, William 1837
Jermain, Sylvanus 1838
Jerome, Edwin 1837
Keiser, Christopher 1835
Kirk, John M 1838
Knaggs, Monique 1835
Laderoute, Evangile 1837
Laderoute, Lambert 1835
Laderoute, Peter 1837
Lafferte, Jacques 1837
Lamphere, Archabald 1835
Lamphere, Varnum 1835
Langevin, Charles 1837
Leech, Gurdon 1837
Linn, Robert 1835
Linsley, Daniel 1835
Little, Thomas 1837
Lyons, Cornelius 1838
Mack, Andrew 1839
Mann, Harvey 1835,9
Mara, Cornelius 1839
Mccarty, John 1837
Mcgovran, John 1837
Miles, William 1838
Miller, Burnet 1837
Moore, Leprelette 1837
Moore, Reuben 1837
Morony, William 1837
Murrey, Obadiah 1839
Nolan, William 1837
Nowlan, James 1837
Nowlan, John 1835
Nowlan, John 1837
Odonnell, Patrick 1837
Omarra, James 1835
Parker, John s 1837
Phelan, Michael 1835
Phillips, Asaph 1835
Phillips, John 1835
Proniman, John 1835
Quick, Andrew 1837
Quick, Joseph 1837
Ramsey, Robert 1837
Rano, Martin 1835
Reeves, Garret 1835
Rhodes, Hiram 1837
Rhodes, Lyman 1837
Rickert, John 1835
Rinn, Timothy 1838
Ripley, David 1835
Rivard, Charles 1833,5
Rivard, Fabian 1833
Rivard, Victoire 1837
Rogan, Thomas 1837
Rood, Ezra 1837
Rowland, David 1837
Rude, Gideon 1837
Ryan, Michael 1837
Schermerhorn, John 1837
Shelly, Thomas 1837
Sherwood, Henry 1837
Smith, Harry 1833
Smith, Luman 1833
Smith, Ransom 1835
Smith, Robert 1838
Snow, Josiah 1837
Soper, Harris 1837
Spinnings, Mary 1839
Stackpole, Edward 1837
Stawch, George 1837
Stevins, Edwin 1838
Stoddard, Asa 1835,7
Strong, John 1841
Stuart, Robert 1838
Sullivan, Daniel 1838
Sullivan, Owens 1835
Tehen, Cornelius 1837
Tierney, Thomas 1835
Titus, Silas 1837
Torrey, Charles 1835,9
Torrey, Joseph 1846
Van Antwerp, Daniel 1835
Van Antwerp, Sarah 1837
Vedder, Aaron 1835
Walker, Phineas 1837
Ward, John 1835
Watrous, Andrew 1837
Williams, Gershom 1837,8
Wilson, Moses 1835
Wilson, Silas 1835
Winans, James 1837
Winder, John 1838
Winter, Frederick 1835
Witherell, Benjamin 1838
Wyckoff, Henry 1837
Wyckoff, Henry 1837
Yakes, Gabriel 1837

First Land Patent Buyers By Section

Section 1
Barker, Benjamin G 1837
Barker, Benjamin G 1837
Buell, Samuel 1837
Burtis, John,
Mack, Andrew 1839
Hartwell, Liberty 1848
Jerome, Edwin,
Howell, Robert R 1837
Snow, Josiah,
Fisk, George W H 1837
Strong, John W 1841
Williams, Gershom M 1838
Williams, Gershom M 1837

Section 2
Adams, Charles S 1837
Barker, Benjamin G 1837
Bryant, Loring 1837
Buell, Samuel 1837
Gibbs, Samuel 1837
Jerome, Edwin,
Howell, Robert R 1942
Van Antwerp, Daniel 1835
Van Antwerp, Daniel 1835
Van Antwerp, Sarah 1837
Williams, Gershom M 1930

Section 3
Beufait, Louis 1835
Beufait, Vital 1835
Hadden, Charles D 1835
Linsley, Daniel 1835
Mann, Harvey 1839
Mann, Harvey 1835
Rickert, John L 1835
Wilson, Moses W 1835

Section 4
Gray, Richardson 1835
Lamphere, Archabald 1835
Lamphere, Varnum 1835
Ripley, David 1835
Rowland, David H 1837
Spinnings, Mary 1839
Vedder, Aaron 1835

Section 5
Bruce, James N 1835
Bruce, James N 1837
Bruce, Thomas 1835
Gillet, Peter 1833
Haight, Alonzo 1835
Lamphere, Varnum 1835
Ward, John 1835
Wilson, Silas 1835

Section 6
Barton, Isaac W 1834
Barton, John H 1835
Burton, John H 1837
Evans, Anna 1839
Murrey, Obadiah 1839
Rude, Gideon 1837
Smith, Harry 1833
Smith, Luman 1833
Walker, Phineas 1837

Section 7
Brown, Cullen 1838
Ewers, Alvah 1837
Ingersoll, Nehemiah 1837
Ingersoll, Nehemiah 1837

Section 8
Chase, David 1838
Chase, Jonathan 1837
Ewers, Alvah 1837
Ingersoll, Nehemiah 1837
Rogan, Thomas 1837
Stevins, Edwin 1838

Section 9
Burton, Ira 1835
Chase, Jonathan 1837
Colton, Almon 1837
Denison, Mercy L 1835
Hastings, Eurotas P 1835
Phillips, Asaph 1835
Phillips, John 1835
Torrey, Charles 1839
Torrey, Charles 1835

Section 10
Bailey, William 1837
Davison, Enoch S 1837
Davison, Joseph L 1837
Glazier, Jenison F 1839
Leech, Gurdon C 1837
Smith, Ransom 1835
Winder, John 1838

Section 11
Barker, Benjamin G 1837
Butler, Tertullus D 1837
Godfrey, Jeremiah 1837
Hastings, Eurotas P 1837
Winder, John 1838

Section 12
Aldrich, Asquire W 1837
Fassett, Charles A 1837
Hastings, Eurotas P 1837
Ingham, William S 1837
Mccarty, John 1837
Mcgovran, John 1837
Miller, Burnet 1837
Miller, Burnet 1837
Nowlan, James 1837
Titus, Silas 1837

Section 13
Aldrich, Asquire W 1837
Clark, Elias 1837
Cook, Levi 1837
Jermain, Sylvanus P 1838
Miles, William S 1838
Smith, Robert D 1838
Winans, James D 1837

Section 14
Dorsey, William 1837
Godfrey, George C 1837
Jerome, Edwin 1943
Moore, Reuben,
Carpenter, William N 1837
Winans, James D 1837

Section 15
Alexander, Gilman 1837
Alexander, Gilman 1837
Alexander, Gilman 1837
Barber, Wilson 1837
Doty, Ellis 1837
Doty, Henry 1837
Hunter, Philander 1838
Soper, Harris 1837
Stoddard, Asa 1835
Stoddard, Asa 1837

None In Section 16

Section 17
Barrows, Charles 1835
Conant, Shubael 1838
Hollenbeck, Cornelius 1837
Quick, Andrew V 1837
Quick, Joseph H 1837
Sherwood, Henry T 1837

Section 18
Conant, Shubael 1838

Section 19
Conant, Shubael 1837

Section 20
Chicoine, Hubert 1837
Conant, Shubael 1837
Groesbeck, Charles 1837
Hatch, Charles B 1835

Section 21
French, Joel 1837
Groesbeck, Charles 1837
Knaggs, Monique 1835
Laderoute, Evangile 1837
Laderoute, Lambert 1835
Laderoute, Peter 1837
Lafferte, Jacques 1837
Langevin, Charles 1837
Parker, John S 1837
Rhodes, Hiram M 1837
Yakes, Gabriel 1837

Section 22
Corey, Harris 1837
Herrington, Abram 1837
Little, Thomas,
Crane, James G 1837
Nolan, William 1837
Parker, John S 1837
Ramsey, Robert 1837
Rhodes, Lyman E 1837
Watrous, Andrew M 1837

Section 23
Ambrose, Ruel 1837
Crouly, Michael 1837
Godard, Lewis 1837
Hill, George W 1837
Howell, Robert R 1936
Lyons, Cornelius 1838
Morony, William,
Stackpole, Edward 1837
Rinn, Timothy 1838

Section 24
Ambrose, Ruel 1838
Bird, Joseph 1837
Bird, Joseph 1838
Hammer, David G 1925
Jermain, Sylvanus P 1838
Schermerhorn, John 1837
Wyckoff, Henry 1837

Section 25
Bolam, George 1835
Day, Willet C 1835
Wyckoff, Henry S 1837

Section 26-
Cummins, Michael 1838
Dullea, Maurice 1838
Godard, Lewis 1837
Hines, Michael 1837
Kirk, John M 1838
Odonnell, Patrick 1837
Rood, Ezra 1837
Ryan, Michael 1837
Sullivan, Daniel 1838
Tehen, Cornelius 1837

Section 27
Rhodes, Hiram M 1837
Rhodes, Lyman E 1837
Campbell, Alexander 1835
Nolan, William 1837
Ryan, Michael 1837
Shelly, Thomas 1837
Sullivan, Owens 1835
Ryan, Michael 1837

Section 28
Campbell, Alexander 1835
Desgrandchamps, Celestin,
Desgrandchamps, Pierre 1839
Desgrandchamps, Francois 1835
Giron, Joseph,
Avette, Felix 1835
Groesbeck, Louis 1835
Groesbeck, Louis 1835
Groesbeck, William 1834
Grosbeck, Lewis 1831
Grosbeck, Lewis 1831
Ingersoll, Nehemiah 1838

Section 29
Conant, Shubael 1837

Section 30
Conant, Shubael 1837

Section 31
Conant, Shubael 1837

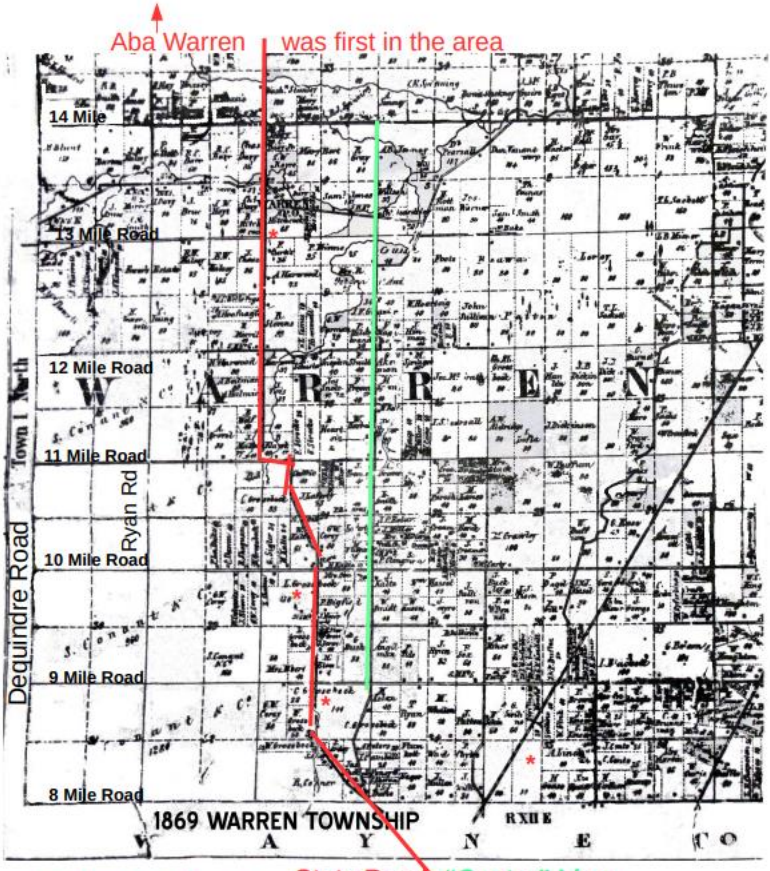
Section 32
Conant, Shubael 1837

Section 33
Groesbeck, Charles 1835
Grosbeck, Charles 1831
Grosbeck, Charles 1832
Ingersoll, Justus 1837
Rivard, Charles 1833
Rivard, Charles 1835
Rivard, Fabian 1833
Tierney, Thomas 1835

Section 34
Butler, Patrick 1835
Dalton, Michael 1844
Groesbeck, Charles 1835
Mara, Cornelius 1839
Nowlan, John 1835
Nowlan, John 1837
Omarra, James 1835
Phelan, Michael 1835
Reeves, Garret 1835
Rivard, Victoire 1837
Witherell, Benjamin F,
Brown, Cullen,
Stuart, Robert 1838

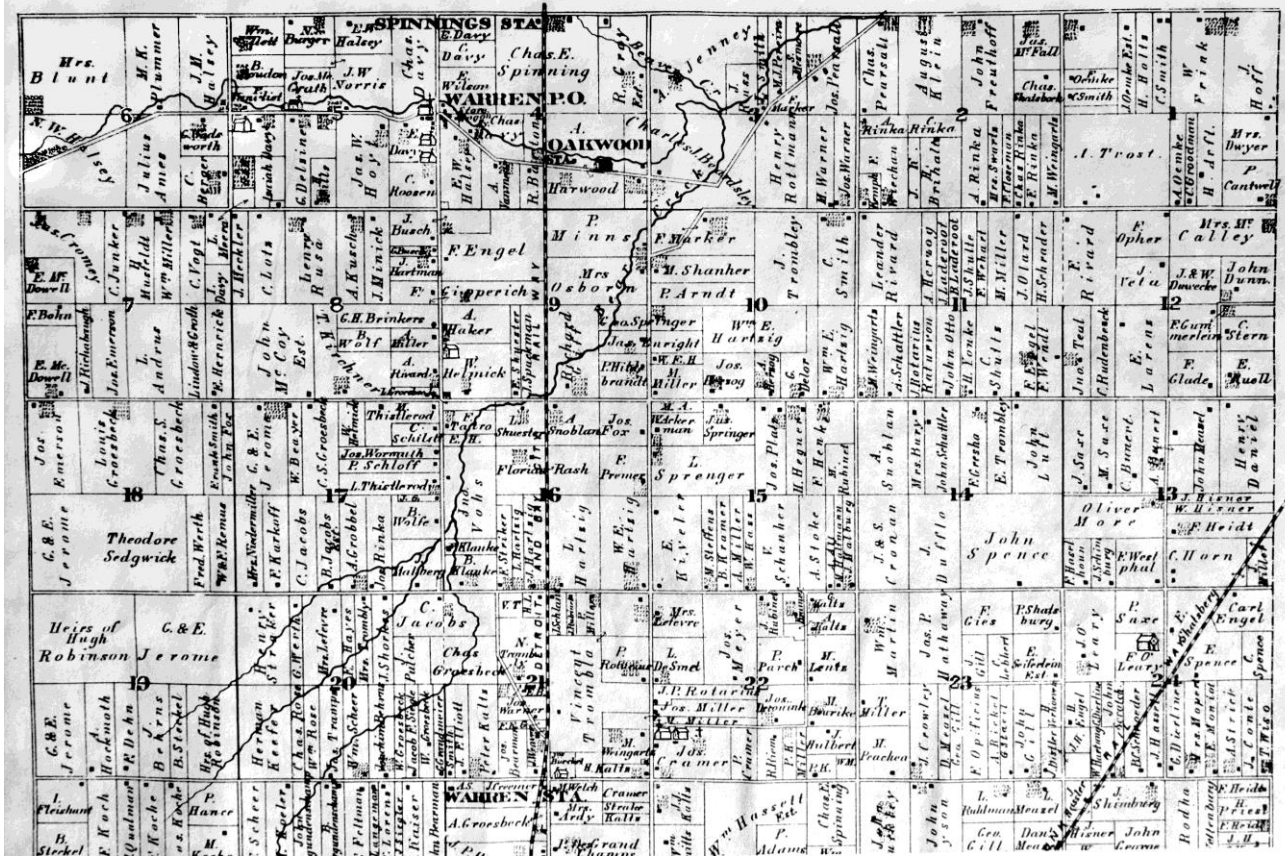
Section 35
Cook, John 1837
Gies, Henry 1835
Groll, John 1835
Keiser, Christopher 1835
Moore, Leprelette H 1837
Rano, Martin 1835
Stawch, George J 1837
Witherell, Benjamin F,
Brown, Cullen,
Stuart, Robert 1838

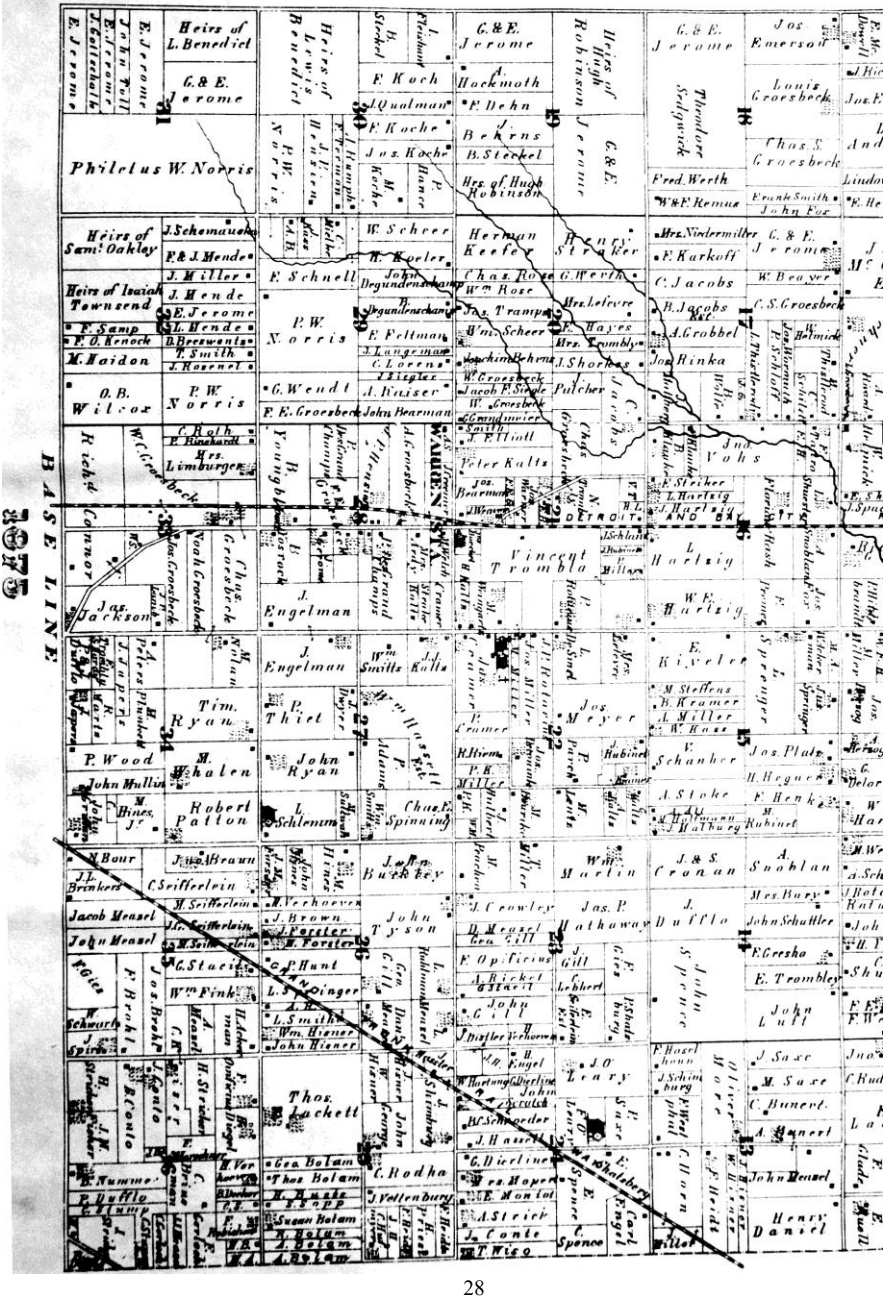
Section 36
Canto, John 1835
Curtis, Israel 1831
Desnoyers, Peter J 1837
Eggert, John 1835
Groll, John 1835
Guth, Frederick 1835
Hummel, Vandeline 1834
Linn, Robert 1835
Proniman, John 1835
Torrey, Joseph W 1846
Winter, Frederick 1835


Aba Warren was first in the area
14 Mile
13 Mile Road
12 Mile Road
11 Mile Road
10 Mile Road
9 Mile Road
8 Mile Road
Dequindre Road
Ryan Rd
1869 WARREN TOWNSHIP
RXII E
Earliest Settlers *
Charles Groesbeck
Charles Rivard
Louis Groesbeck
John Beebe
See list with section numbers
State Road Sherwood at bottom Mound at top
"Centre" Line Territorial Road Became Van Dyke
I am looking for a better copy of this map
Professor Wesley Arnold Historian
See more at dogoodforall.today

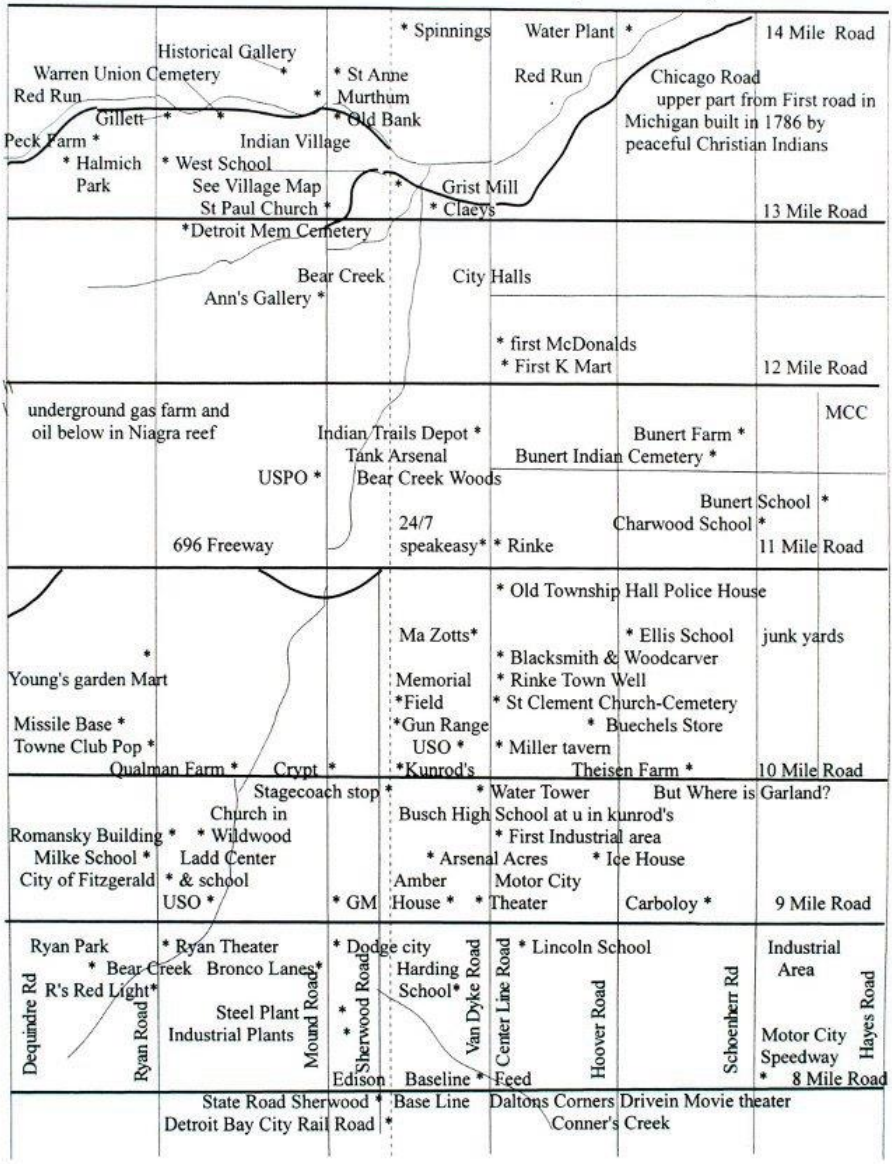
Railroads,—*Bahn Wege*

1875 WARREN TOWNSHIP NORTH


SPINNINGS STA.
WARREN P.O.
OAKWOOD
Hrs. Blunt
M. K. Plummer
J. M. Halsey
Julius Ames
C. Bergen
Chas. E. Spinning
A. Oakwood
Harwood
Jas. W. Hoyt
C. Roosen
E. W. Allen
R. B. Cunningham
Henry Rottmann
Augustus Klein
John Freuthoff
Chas. Pearsall
Jos. Warner
A. Rinka
C. Rinka
F. Rinka
M. Weingarth
A. Trost
W. Frink
J. Hoff
Mrs. Dwyer
P. Cantwell
Mrs. Mc Calley
John Dunn
F. Opher
J. Veta
E. Ruell
F. Glade
Henry Daniel
Theodore Sedgwick
Heirs of Hugh Robinson
C. & E. Jerome
John Spence
C. Jacobs
Vincent Trombla
L. Sprenger
P. Minns
F. Engel
F. Marker
H. Shanher
P. Arndt
J. Trombley
C. Smith
Leander Rivard
Wm. E. Harlzig
Jos. Plate
A. Snoblan
Jos. Fox
E. Wisler
Jos. Meyer
P. Parch
M. Lentz
J. P. Rotarius
Jos. Miller
W. Miller
Jos. Cramer
P. Cramer
M. Peachey
T. Miller
J. Crowley
Jas. P. Mathawy
Martin
A. Stoke
J. & S. Cronan
Jos. Hutlo
E. Trombley
E. Gretka
L. Schultz
J. Sass
M. Sass
C. Bunnell
A. Bagnell
Oliver Moore
F. Heidt
C. Horn
F. Westphal
P. Saxe
E. Spence
Cart Engel
Leary
Jno. Teal
C. Rudenbrock
E. Larens
F. Rivard
J. Veta
J. & W. Dewecke
F. Gumerlein
C. Stern
Henry Daniel
John Hisner
W. Hisner
Jos. Wormuth
P. Schloff
L. Thistlerod
Thistlerod
Florida Rash
Jos. Shuster
Jos. Fox
F. Premer
L. Sprenger
Jos. Plate
H. Heguer
F. Henke
Robinet
A. Snoblan
Mrs. Hury
John Schattler
E. Gretka
E. Trombley
L. Schultz
J. Hull
Jno. Teal
C. Rudenbrock
E. Larens
F. Rivard
J. Veta
J. & W. Dewecke
F. Gumerlein
C. Stern
F. Glade
E. Ruell
Henry Daniel
John Hisner
W. Hisner
F. Heidt
C. Horn
F. Westphal
P. Saxe
E. Spence
Cart Engel
Leary


BASE LINE
Philetus W. Norris
Heirs of L. Benedict
G. & E. Jerome
Heirs of Lewis Benedict
Heirs of Hugh Robinson
Theodore Sedgwick
Heirs of Sam'l Oakley
Heirs of Isaiah Townsend
F. Samp
F. O. Kenock
M. Haidon
O. B. Wilcox
P. W. Norris
F. Schnell
G. Wendt
F. E. Groesbeck
Herman Keefer
Henry Straker
Jno. Vohs
Richd. Connor
Jas. Jackson
Vincent Trombla
L. Hartzig
W. E. Hartzig
J. Engelman
Tim. Ryan
P. Thiet
John Ryan
Jos. Meyer
E. Kiveler
P. Wood
M. Whalen
John Mullin
Robert Patton
L. Schlemm
Chas. E. Spinning
V. Schanher
A. Stoke
Jos. Platz
H. Hegner
F. Henke
M. Rubinet
N. Bour
C. Seifferlein
Jacob Measel
John Measel
John Tyson
Wm. Martin
J. & S. Cronan
A. Snoblan
J. Crowley
Jas. P. Hathaway
J. Dufflo
John Spence
John Luft
Mrs. Bury
John Schattler
F. Gresho
E. Trombley
Thos. Jackett
J. O'Leary
J. Saxe
M. Saxe
C. Bunert
A. Bunert
John Measel
Henry Daniel
Oliver Moore
C. Horn
Carl Engel
E. Spence
C. Spence
C. Rodha
Geo. Bolam
Thos. Bolam
Susan Bolam
R. Bolam
A. Bolam
DETROIT AND BAY CITY
WARREN STA.
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
Shatsberg
1875

HISTORIC LOCATIONS IN WARREN TOWNSHIP by historian Wesley Arnold



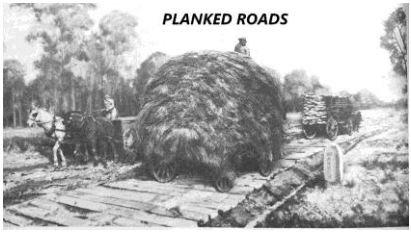
Our waters were so pure in 1820 that one could see the bottom of Lake St Clair and the rivers also including the Detroit River. [45] Now all you see is pollution. Even many of our beaches must be closed often in the summer because of the pollution. Our air was also pure. Our ground water was pure including our ground water and there is more water underground than above.

Corporations seeking more profits were allowed by legislators to pollute the water air and soil. Our fish in the great lakes are now still so filled with dangerous chemicals that they are unsafe to eat. In 2025 our lake waters were scientifically declared unsafe for drinking and swimming. (Noting micro plastics) Our air is so deadly thousands of people are dying from it. Our groundwater is now also polluted. Water filters are needed to get good water. Fish are also contaminated.

Why are corporations still allowed to pollute our water, air and ground? Answer is legislators are allowed to accept bribes from corps in one way or another. Money talks and buys legislative action. This won't be stopped until the public pays attention and it is already too late as our water, air and ground water are polluted with poison and it is killing people.

Nestle a Swiss owned company pays only $200 a year to pump out millions of gallons of Michigan ground water and then sell it for millions of dollars in profit. A small tax on that water could help Michigan repair its roads and Nestle would still make millions but certain legislators who have received corporate bribes are stopping this tax bill from being passed to the detriment of all of us. [46]

In 1834 seven percent of the population died in a month from cholera and other causes. [47](Silas Farmer p49) With epidemics, often family members were laid side by side in common graves. Many people died of conditions we have cures for now, but we need more medical research into the prevention and cure of diseases. Many children died young. In 1918-1919 there was a terrible influenza epidemic that killed thousands of persons in Michigan and an estimated 25 million people worldwide.[48] There were so many orphans that an orphan asylum was active in Detroit. [49] War hero Rev Abel (Aba) Warren settled in just north of Warren in the summer of 1824.[49] Settlers came from the eastern United States and from many lands. Charles Groesbeck settled in Section 33 Sherwood at 8 ½ in 1830. [50] Then Charles Rivard in 1831 in Section 35. Others followed. Louis Groesbeck made a homestead at the northwest corner of 12 Mile and Mound. The name first used to describe the area was Warren's Circuit or Abe's or Aba's Circuit because there was no formal name for it yet. [51] The Beebe family settled near the Creek Road that ran along the Red Run. Later on planks were laid across the marshy area of Mound south of Creek road and a toll gate was



constructed and run by John L Beebe, to pay for the labor that went into the plank paving.[52] This spot then became known as Beebe's corners. [53]

Abel Warren enlisted and served his country as a soldier in 1812 holding the rank of Sergeant. [54] He was seriously wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Queenstown Heights. Having near death experiences in the war and as a British prisoner made him aware of the value of life." "As a pioneer local preacher, he was abundant in labors, traveling on foot at times twenty-four miles on the Sabbath and preaching three times, and that after a hard week's work on the farm, and preaching as regularly as any stationed, preacher, and spending most of the winters in special revival work, in Macomb, St Clair and Oakland Counties, in which hundreds were converted, thus helping to lay the basis on which rests the magnificent, moral and social superstructure of this beautiful region of country."[55]. Abe had promised God that if he came out of the war alive he would preach the message of Jesus which was Love one Another and to treat others as one would want to be treated himself. He did just that in addition to helping the new settlers solve problems and find resources. Abel Warren had a very pleasant personality. He helped the new settlers. He walked all over the Warren area preaching the Golden Rule and Love and Kindness.

Being the first licensed reverend in these parts he married more settlers' children & officiated at more funerals and baptisms and preached at more barn meetings than anyone else. [56] Abel Warren is listed in most history books of Macomb, Oakland, and Lapeer Counties. Historian George Fuller in "Historic Michigan" states Abe was "universally respected and beloved by all classes, and people of all creeds." And so it happened that this war hero became particularly beloved to the early pioneers and was held in very high esteem so much so that the area near the village of Warren was called Abe's circuit or Warren's circuit. The area was later named Aba Township (a mispronunciation of his name) [57] and on March 26, 1839 it was renamed Warren Township. Historian Harold Stilwell favored Abel Warren as the person who Warren Township was named after. The Warren City Council decided in the 1950s to name the city after another Warren[58] who never set foot in Warren and had died 64 years earlier. This person was Dr Joseph Warren born in Roxbury, Mass. 11 June, 1741; died in Charlestown, Mass., 17 June, 1775 in The Battle of Bunker Hill. [59] Both of these Warrens were war heroes, had honorable lives and both deserve to be remembered. We know that the pioneers admired their friend Abel Warren. We are reasonably sure that they for the most part did not even know about Joseph Warren. His name was just picked off a list of deserving candidates from the Revolutionary war. Let's honor both of them. The Warren name honors two great men both named Warren. And it honors a great pioneer family. It is the right thing to do and it is what the pioneers themselves would have wanted. Log loads moved easier with water poured in front of the

Cooking was done outside until a fireplace could be constructed**.** The pioneers came with few tools and against terrific odds met with determination what modern people would term impossible problems. Imagine for a moment being left completely on your own in a forest wilderness with no: insect repellent, house or shelter no super markets, restaurants or fast food places, no showers no electricity, no appliances, no telephone, no power saws, no gas heat, no running waters no cars, tractors or trucks, no machines, no radios, TV no packaged foods, drinks, no paper products, no street, no police, no coffee, no credit cards, no job, no toilets no toilet paper. Pioneers felled the trees drained wet areas, constructed shelters, and tilled the land. All food had to be gathered from wild plants or hunted then butchered outside. Everything had to be made by hand. Almost everything had to be done outside in the heat, cold, rain or snow and mosquitoes. If he had livestock, pens had to be built, trees and brush cleared and crops planted between the stumps. Life for the first settlers was extremely difficult. Warren sprouted a Tavern, trading post, distillery, a mill and later other businesses. The main industries in the early days other than farming was making of bricks (Hartzig, Trombly, Grobbel), saw mills, flour and feed mills, and wagon and buggy making. "On April 3, 1837 a number of citizens met at the home of Louis Groesbeck to organize the government of the Township.[60] From that point on we had decent civil government, with justices of the peace. There was an armed County Sheriff and judges to enforce laws. But it was a wilderness with stump farms and dirt trails. Kunrod's corners was a name for 10 Mile and Sherwood.[61] The family was in the area since 1840 and bought tavern property in 1883 and 1885. Wolves were a problem. A pack of them could bring down a Buffalo. Birds and insects ate crops.

Log cabins took many trees to build and were dark and cold in winter hot in summer. Many uninvited guests could sneak in as they usually were at ground level with a dirt floor. At first either nothing or animal hides were used for windows. Window shutters were closed to protect during winter and during storms. Roofs were problematic either leaking water or an occasional critter. Which is why there was a canopy over the bed. There was no privacy with one room and a loft.

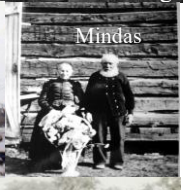
Cooking was done outdoors until safe fireplaces could be built inside. The hearth provided heat, light, cookin g, drying, social area, but it had some bad fumes and was labor intensive, inefficient and dangerous.
It was replaced by the stove.

KENWOOD STEEL WALKING PLOWS
Made in STUBBLE and TURF AND STUBBLE Shapes
YOU CANNOT BUY A BETTER PLOW NO MATTER WHAT PRICE YOU PAY
$8 62 AND UP
THEY SCOUR PERFECTLY
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED

Split rail fence was common. Wes Arnold took this foto at Bunert Farm

Peck farm which by Red Run. Shearing the sheep.

Last Indian dwelling



Mindas

Daily Activities The Diary of an American Farmer in Michigan [62] shows how life was in the late 1800s. It shows: what was done each day, where they went, what the family did, the weather conditions in Michigan, daily happenings, births and deaths that in some cases were not recorded by the government. It is a treasure of daily information of that era. Farm life in was dictated by the season and the weather. There were no weather forecasts. Weather just happened when it did with little or no warning. Winter forced everyone inside a lot more. Much time was spent tending the fire. The chores still had to be done. That meant the animals had to be fed, watered and pens cleaned. Cows had to be milked twice a day. Wood had to be gathered cut in small sections and repairs worked on daily. A bed canopy caught critters that fell from the ceiling. Winter was a time to do spinning of wool or flax and to do weaving and husking. The family was almost continually busy with things that needed to be done like husking corn, breaking beans, making and repairing things. Trips to the outhouse were not fun in the winter or bad weather or safe at night due to wild animals like wolves and bears. That is why many had a chamber pot. Not used for cooking. Roofs and buildings had to be protected from ice and snow damage. Kids went to school regardless of the weather. (part of their job) Spring on the farm was welcome relief from the cold and from being indoors. Repairing the tools plowing and sowing were the big items. Hopefully you had enough seeds to do the job. The boys could get out of school if their dad needed them but often it was hard work. Preparing tools, ground preparation, cleaning, planting, weeding and fixing had to be done. Summer on the farm was in the heat, no school, but lots of mosquitoes, Summer work: weeding, often by hand in the sun and heat, cultivation and hopefully no one got sick. Late June strawberry season and sore backs from picking. July raspberry picking and preserving. Early August corn was ready to be harvested. Late summer was the most difficult time of the year with harvesting work. Often from sunrise to sunset. Fourth of July holiday community picnics, food games, fun, fiddle music singing dancing seeing that favorite girl or boy from other farms. Sometimes romance. Wild berries had to be picked, dried or preserved. Autumn harvest time for beans, potatoes, squash, cabbage, wheat, oats, rye, apples, and other crops.

Farm Animals provided food, transportation, income, and clothing but had to be fed, housed and looked after daily.

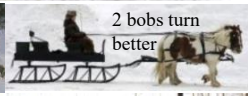
MAKING CLOTHING

Pioneers often left most of what they had and could only bring with them what they could carry. They most often had only two sets which did not include shoes. One was to wear and the other to wear when the first was being boiled. (to kill varmints) Virtually everyone was a farmer with very little money. They could not get money until they had enough of a crop that was not needed to eat or for seed to sell Farmers used flax, and animal fibers to spin and then to weave or knit into clothing. Sometimes animal hides were scraped clean tanned worked to be broken into softer clothing then sewed together to make clothing. Drop spindles were used if they did not own a spinning wheel which was more efficient. After fibers were spun into yarn it could be woven or knitted. Furs and clothing and quilts stuffed with bird down or cattail or other fluffy fillings were warm. Quilts were often made from scraps. Leather was strong. Nothing was wasted.

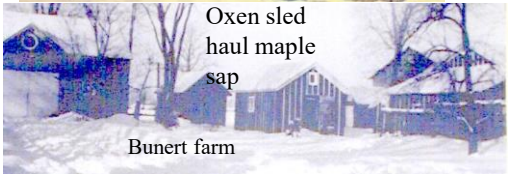
Rain water was collected as it was pure. Cisterns were built into basements where free rain water from roofs was collected. We could do that today and save money.

They made jellies and preserved various foods for the winter. Various crops like potatoes, pumpkins, and apples were stored in the cellar. Corn had to be cut, shocked and husked. Everyone had to help. Late fall the children returned to school. The sleighs and snowshoes were prepared for use. There were no snow blowers. There were winter community events, ice skating, sledding, spelling bees and social gatherings. Sunday church services. Some evenings there were "singins" sugar socials, hops, dances. The good of the Good Old Days: In general life was slower paced, less hectic. Everyone worked, children had chores. There was in most families (not all) Love and Kindness and cooperation. It was thru cooperation that they survived. American settlers were for the most part "civilized." They had respect for each other and acted toward others as they would want to be treated themselves. We call that the Golden Rule. Children were taught to be responsible for their actions. Everyone had their job to do. Everyone pulled their own weight. Fathers were strict. Boys and sometimes girls who disobeyed were whipped with a willow switch, or spanked on behind but seldom abused. Ask old timers they mostly say the results were better than today. (permissiveness) The Air and Water were Pure. People worked harder physically but were usually happier. There also were barn dances, preachins, barn raising Bees, plowin and quilting Bees. Read Daniel Stewart's Diary (in my archive) there was even a farmers traveling band. If you visited a neighbor you would most likely be invited for dinner. Train trips on the old Steam trains; Less pressure and stress; Few if any bills to pay. No telemarketers; Good Hunting with lots of wildlife. Local citizens were aware of what went on in the community and any threats to it. They could and did muster minutemen to defend the community on short notice. In winter with the dirt roads covered with ice and snow sometimes the only workable way to get around was walk, ride a horse or use a sleigh.
A sleigh was the fastest and safest way.

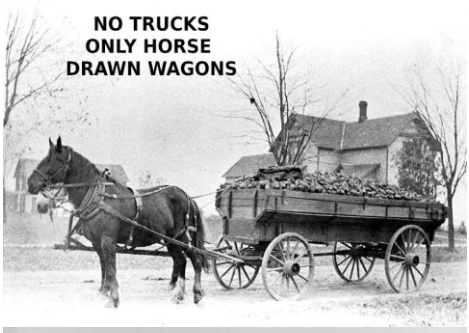
Ten mile and Van Dyke


2 bobs turn better

Skating & shoe sliding on frozen creeks


Oxen sled haul maple sap

Bunert farm



Old time recreation in the 1800s there was first walking the crops, buggy rides, horse riding, picnics barbecues good wholesome food. Winter sleigh riding, and ice sliding, sledding and skating. Kids made snow forts and had snowball battles. Campfire stories, singing. There was visiting neighbors, barn raisings, house raisings, husking bees threshing parties, singins and social gatherings, often at or sponsored by the local church, sometimes for young people called hops and sugar socials where young people could meet sometimes resulting in marriages. There were often fiddlers or other musicians, Local farmers daughters married local farmers sons. There were square dances, old time games, foot races, jumping, wrestling, pitching, tug of war, marching and singing games. Contests often included bobbing for apples, pie eating, greased pig, three legged race, potato sac race. There was drinking of hard cider often served by politicians at election parties. Sometimes a circus came nearby. People were mostly happy. They felt they were members of a community. They cared for each others welfare, (unlike now where most are alienated) There was a feeling of community a sense of pride and security most families had rifles used against intruders, to get food and for the occasional sheriff posse hunting down a criminal. Michigan became a State in 1837. At this time Warren was just beginning to be settled. Soon saw mills were set up to cut logs into boards which were better for building. Detroit. Eastern Market was founded in 1841 our farmers sold produce there. The population of Warren Township was 249 in 1837, 337 in 1840, and 421 in 1845.[63] The new immigrants were mostly, from New England. Transportation in our area for most of its history was by foot. There were no roads just paths thru the woods and prairies. A stage ran from Detroit to Utica brought mail in the 1830s. Beebe's was about half way. The State Road was located on present day Sherwood road. The little settlement located near what is now Ten Mile road and Sherwood was called Kunrod's corners. [64] (Kunrod later had a tavern. Train sto0p was Groesbeck. The so called road, a wide dirt path was so poor that

it jousted passengers around and could be so muddy as to stop travel. This led to a railroad built along State Road running from Detroit to Shelby & Utica about 1838. [65] At first it had wooden rails, poles strapped to logs then later iron straps on top. The single railroad car was pulled by horses. These straps proved dangerous. After 1840 rough housing shelters were replaced with log cabins. Farmers cut down the forests, broke the tough topsoil with ploughs. Horses were not strong enough to break up thick grass prairies. Oxen could do that better. First there were plantings of corn and vegetables planted between girdled trees and tree stumps as the ground was not ready for wheat. These stump farms of the 1830s and 1840s gradually became improved farms with well tilled soil, fences, livestock pens, and orchards. Frame houses replaced log cabins. Farms were improved. The use of horses for transportation declined after invention of the automobile. US Civil War 1861-1865 was horrendous. 700,000 died. [65] many by painful deaths lasting for many hours. Over one half of the military age population served in the Union Army. 15,000 Michigan soldiers gave their lives to[66] preserve our country. (90,000 1 in 11 served served 23% of the males) These deaths could have been avoided had intelligent reasoning prevailed. They had not learned from history. The Detroit Free Press called for a negotiated settlement. In 1861 Virginia tried to organize a peace conference to avoid war by finding non-violent solutions to the nation's problems.[67] Foolishly these efforts were ignored dooming thousands. The men below drove a bayonet through each other. They never

Many wars could have been avoided and are unnecessary as there are much better ways to resolve disputes. Thousands died needlessly.

Why do humans for thousands of years keep killing each other when they can resolve disputes by discussions? We keep sending our young people off to die in needless wars. If humans won't put an end to wars then technology might by creating Gorts. Look at the current war on Islamic Terrorists 10,000 of our young Americans killed and no end to it. History says more wars coming thousands more will die if humans don't stop this insanity.

Many suffered greatly from the terrible pain of wounds and loss of limbs and families lost dear family members then forced into poverty.

John McGuire

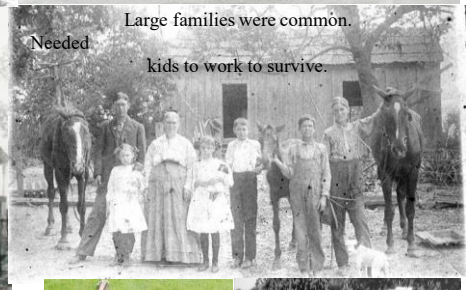
Battle of Gettysburg 1863. 50,000 needless terrible deaths.

The Donkey is the pack animal but this guy is “haulin ass.” Get a horse.

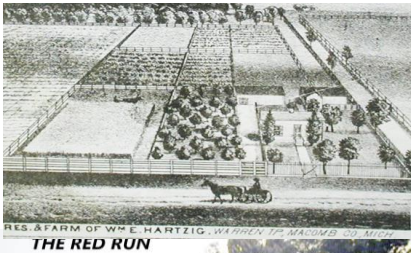
Looking at history thousands of peaceful farmers were killed by warriors.

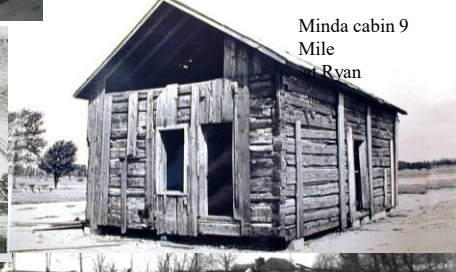
Alertness &Weapons were necessary for self defense as proven by history

Large families were common. Needed kids to work to survive.



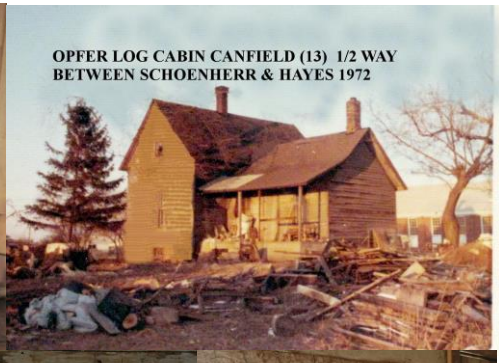
How laundry was done





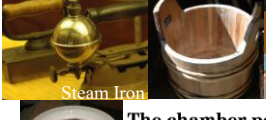
Minda cabin 9 Mile at Ryan

Fishing at Conner's Creek



Much time was spent husking corn, breaking beans, and cutting wood.

Flax fibers were also spun


Steam Iron

Corn cobb cork

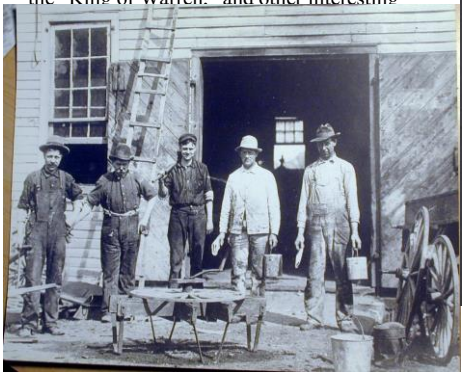
The chamber pot was a necessity but not used for cooking.

Sawmills were big business

Above: I took this foto in late 1960s at the Weier sawmill. Below are two of his engines. The rest we have not been able to ID. The top and middle left side fotos show the same boy and girl. Have been told all are Warren area.

Hunting for food.

Doctors before 1900 had little medical knowledge and few medicines to work with and they were often ineffective. There were no pain pills. There was a Dr William Simonds who often got paid in chickens according to his family which historian Wesley Arnold interviewed. See more about Dr Garrison, Dr John Flynn, Doctor W H Smith and other local doctors and also info on fires, droughts, floods, many notable persons and many other topics on my website. Beebe's settlement grew and was incorporated as Warren Village in 1893.[69] Several merchants set up on Mound at Chicago Road. Later the village had gasoline lamps installed for evening lighting with A.C Lyons as lamplighter. He had married John Beebe's daughter and was also the village clerk just after his brother in law Charles Beebe. There were hundreds of merchants over the years. See my website for them. You can also read there about the "King of Warren," and other interesting

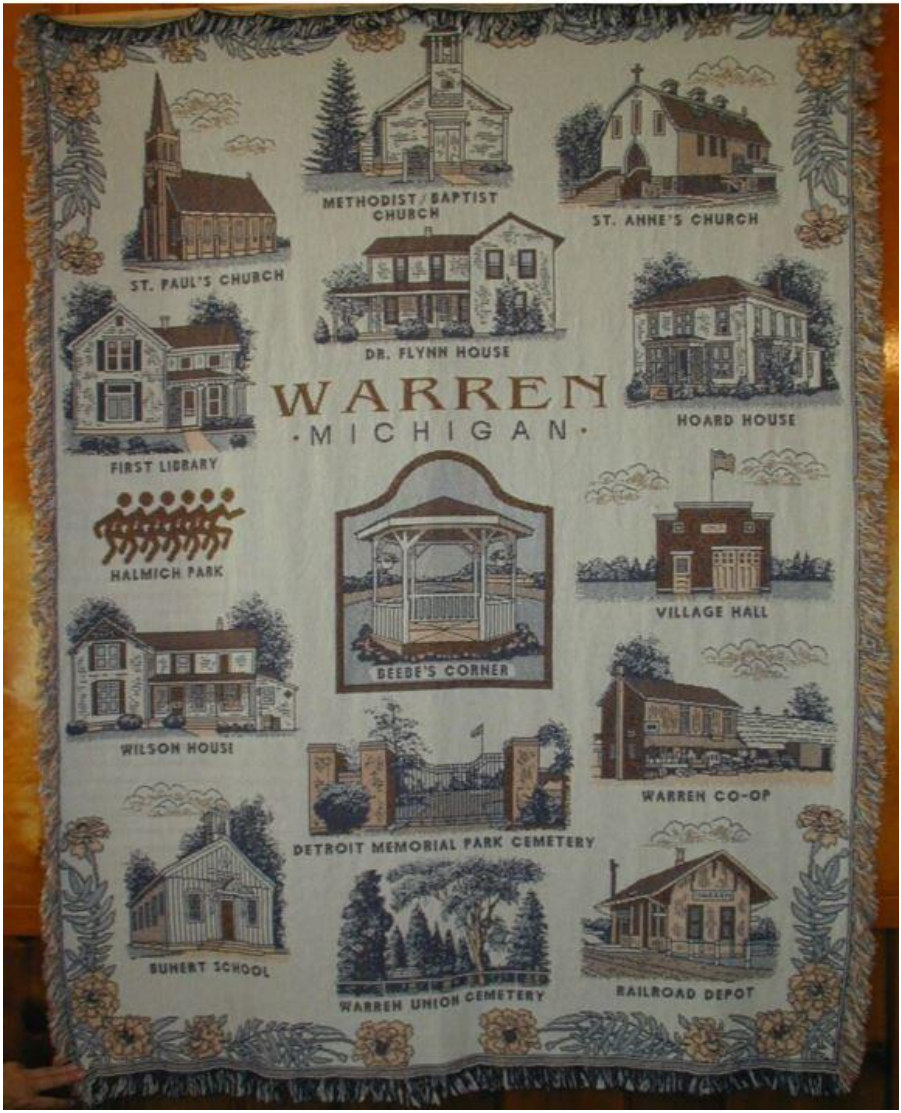


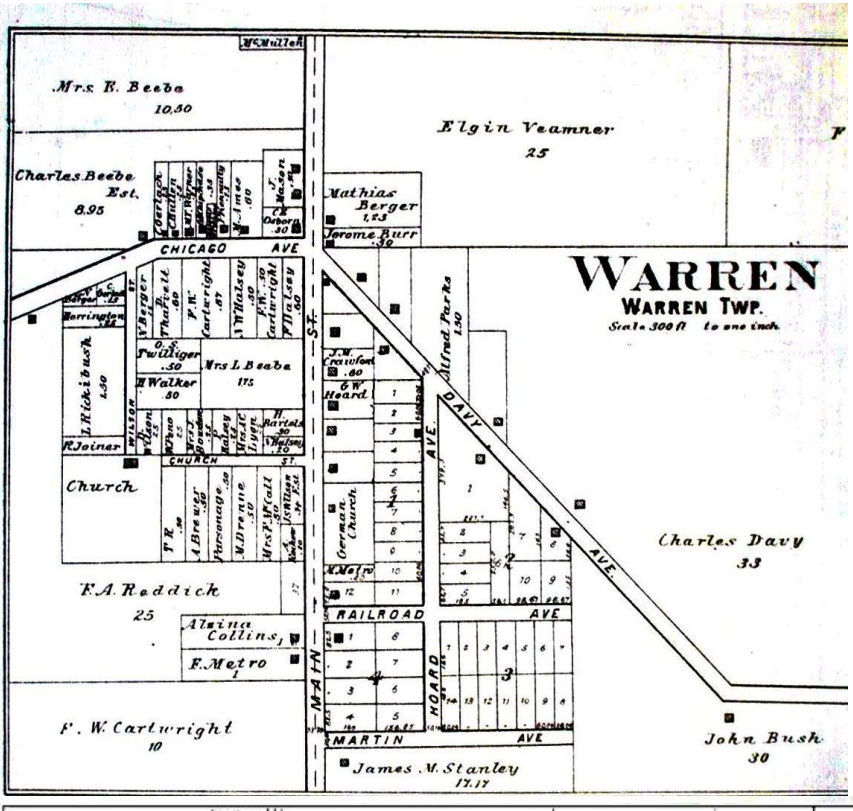
Tin smith also called white smith made items from thin metal. See above.

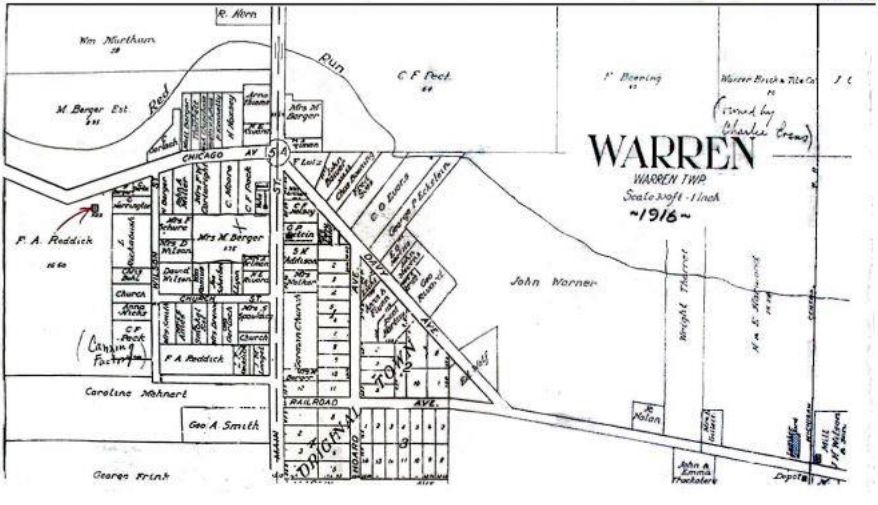
The Black smith made and fitted horse shoes, and things of heavy metal like iron. Some of these guys are now in Warren Union Cemetery.

Warren Twp Population 1850 700-750. 1854 997, 1860 1335, 1864 1468, 1870 1938, 1874 2214, 1880 2401, 1884 2384, 1890 2423, 1894 2592. 1904 2498. Walter C. Piper bought farms off of Van Dyke north of Eight Mile Road and resold them into 35 ft lots at low prices. He named streets in Southern Warren after cars. Hupmobile, Hudson, Maxwell, Dodge, Ford, Federal Truck Co, Cadillac, Timkin, Essex.

Village Rug


METHODIST / BAPTIST CHURCH
ST. ANNE'S CHURCH
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH
DR. FLYNN HOUSE
WARREN
·MICHIGAN·
HOARD HOUSE
FIRST LIBRARY
HALMICH PARK
BEEBE'S CORNER
VILLAGE HALL
WILSON HOUSE
WARREN CO-OP
DETROIT MEMORIAL PARK CEMETERY
BUHERT SCHOOL
WARREN UNION CEMETERY
RAILROAD DEPOT


WARREN
WARREN TWP.
Scale 300 ft to one inch.
Mrs. E. Beebe
10,50
Elgin Veamner
25
Charles Beebe
Est.
8.95
Mathias Berger
1,25
Jerome Burr
.30
CHICAGO AVE
Mrs L. Beebe
175
Church
F.A. Reddick
25
Alvinus Collins
F. Metro
1
F. W. Cartwright
10
James M. Stanley
17.17
John Bush
30
Charles Davy
33
RAILROAD AVE
MARTIN AVE
MAIN ST.
DAVY AVE
HOARD
CHURCH ST.
German Church
R. Joiner
L. Hickibush
1.30
Street Parks
1.50

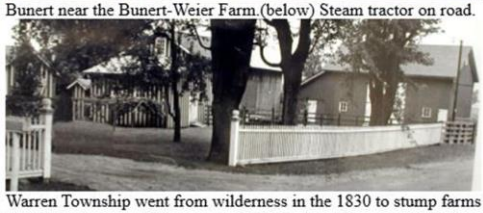

WARREN
WARREN TWP.
Scale 300ft - 1 Inch
~1916~
Run
Red
C F Peet
M. Berger Est.
Mrs M Berger
CHICAGO AV
F. A. Reddick
Mrs M. Berger
John Warner
Caroline Mahnert
Geo A. Smith
Georen Krink
RAILROAD AVE.
ORIGINAL TOWN
Church
Depot

Journal photo by PATRICIA BECK

Dear old Golden Rule days

Herman Weier, left, and Robert Rinke watch as John Salera greases the fittings of a bell before it is installed as a finishing touch in the restoration of the one-room Bunert School in Warren. See photo story on Page 14.

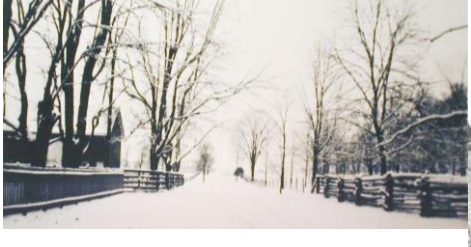
Bunert near the Bunert-Weier Farm.(below) Steam tractor on road.



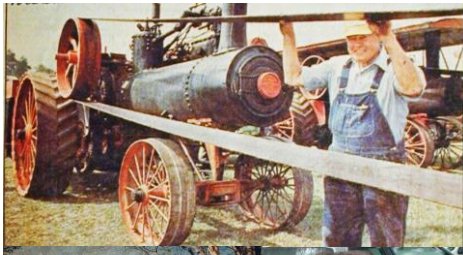
Warren Township went from wilderness in the 1830 to stump farms in 1840 to improved farms around 1850 where farmers sold their products to Detroit first by wagon then later by truck farming, followed by industrialization and urbanization in the 1940s. Frank Halsey, was postmaster in Warren around 1910-1915 and during World War I he ran the telephone exchange which was located in the old post office. Fred Gemmill stated Alfred Parks operated a grain and feed mill and cider mill and stated there was a Warren Roller Mill. Fred mentions the Brooks Drug store and the J B Moore building on the South East corner of Mound and Chicago Road which is still there. He stated that Whippers, Nash & Willys-Overland cars were sold there prior to 1927. Warren Township was nearly all an area of farms until urbanization took over, in the middle1900s. Agriculture was the main occupation and life of the residents. The State road had been planked, stages ran daily, trains ran three times a day and stopped at Ten Mile Road called Warren Station later named Groesbeck. There were several brick making companies using local clay.

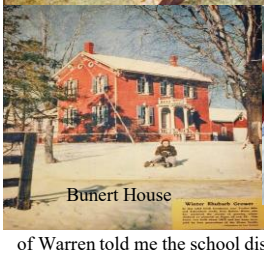
Bunert-Weier Farm

Yard Cleanup - 2 days after threshing 10/14/1945



Snow on Bunert Road

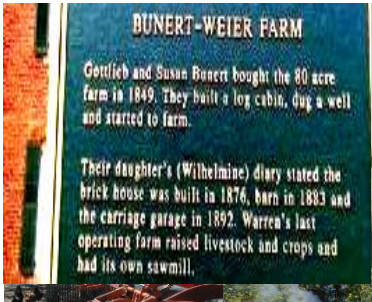


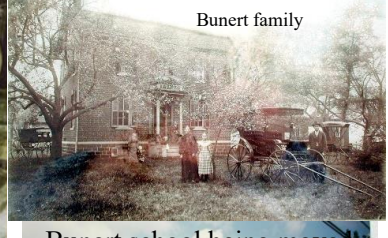


Bunert House

Fred Weier the last farmer of Warren told me the school district took family land including the Green-Bidel-Bunert-Indian-Cemetery to build Briarwood school near it. The 10 foot high shrub covered 30 foot in diameter, sandy mound looked like an island that kids climbed up with their bikes and sleds to coast down for many years, was hauled off as fill dirt. One who receiver of fill dirt complained there was human remains in it. School kids, had also started bringing in human remains from it for show and tell. Surprise! Wm Duross was hired. He exhumed 40 human remains which were reburied in Clinton Grove. Fred told me that his grandma said that Indians would come there, stay awhile and leave when the sun was in a certain place and he told me of a pioneer who carried his dead child there. I have done research on this cemetery. There is the Indian woman aberration and other sightings by unsuspecting home owners. Pioneer remains with fill dirt were scattered far and wide.

Chickens eat almost anything and produce eggs


BUNERT-WEIER FARM
Gottlieb and Susan Bunert bought the 80 acre farm in 1849. They built a log cabin, dug a well and started to farm.
Their daughter's (Wilhelmine) diary stated the brick house was built in 1876, barn in 1883 and the carriage garage in 1892. Warren's last operating farm raised livestock and crops and had its own sawmill.

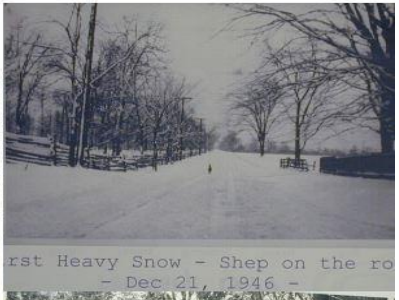


Bunert family

Bunert school being moved

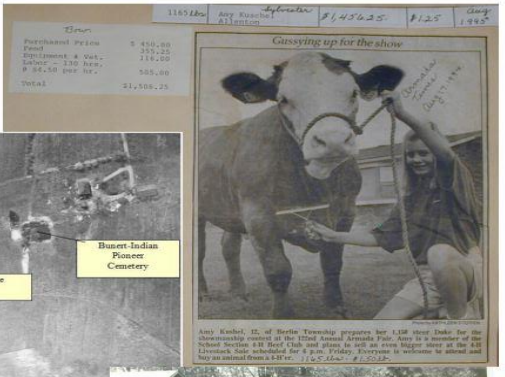
Bunert Farm

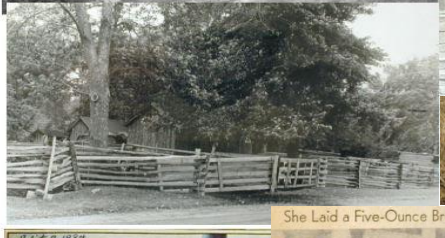
In 1849 the family built a log cabin. A few years later they built the red farm house. It has very thick walls.



Weier Woods Sawmill Warren MI Photographer Wesley E Arnold

The school district took part of the farm to create Briarwood elementary school. The family told them about the Bidel-Green Indian/Pioneer cemetery but the school ignored it. Later after children dug up bones several times in the school yard, the undertaker later exhumed 40 bodies.





Warren farm acres to sprout collegians

Feb 5, 1970

By JAMES GRAHAM
News Metropolitan Bureau

WARREN — An 82-year old Warren widow will live out her days on the family farm —but it won't be as she had imagined.

Mrs. Ida Weier, who has lived most of her life on what is now Warren's last operating farm, will get her wish to remain in her century-old farm home.

But she won't be surrounded by the fertile fields she trod as a child. Instead, she'll be hedged in by college classrooms and thousands of students.

WHAT REMAINS of Mrs. Weier's farm — less than 25 acres — seems to have been bypassed by the busy outside world.

But Macomb County Community College has begun what it terms "friendly condemnation proceedings" to obtain 19½ wooded acres of the farm adjoining its South Campus.

College President Dr. John Dimitry says the school needs the land so it can add three buildings.

The condemnation proceedings were begun in Macomb County Circuit Court after it became impossible to determine a fair price for the land, Dimitry said.

"We've had the land assessed twice and one figure was twice as much as the other. We finally decided the only way we could determine a fair price was to let a jury do it," he said.

THE COLLEGE, as a public institution, has the legal right to have land condemned for its use.

Mrs. Weier, and her son, Carl, who lives with her, seem resigned to losing the land. Taxes have made it too expensive to keep undeveloped, Carl said.

The land the college seeks is between Miller and 12 Mile on the east side of Bunert.

Today the land is wooded.

—News Photo by Duane E. Belanger

Mrs. Ida Weier will have new neighbors on her Warren farm

Ducks and geese scratch for grain beneath a half-dozen antique steam engines.

Fat squirrels and a pair of red foxes dash about through piles of wood cut by Carl and his brother, Robert who operate one of the last saw mills in the county on the acreage.

A small flock of sheep bleat at passersby from behind a split-rail fence.

WHEN THE COLLEGE obtains the land, it plans to build a two or three-storied classroom building, an office building and one other structure.

"The buildings will take only about two acres," President Dimitry said. "So we'll be able to preserve most of the trees and the rustic quality of the area."

He said there will be no parking on the farm land and only foot paths will be used, except for service roads.

When the college takes the wooded land, Mrs. Weier's rustic life will be squeezed into a two-acre tract on the west side of Bunert.

The two story farm house, with its 18-inch thick brick

(Concluded on Page 2E)

Below some common farming tools. At right horse drawn harvester.

SEE INDEX, PINK PAGES 520 TO 534, TO FIND WHAT YOU WANT.
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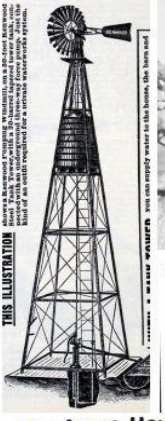
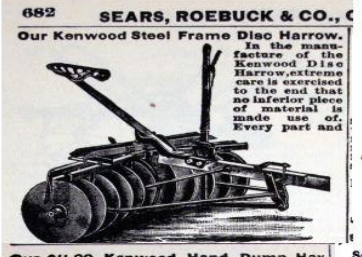
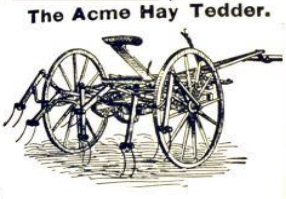
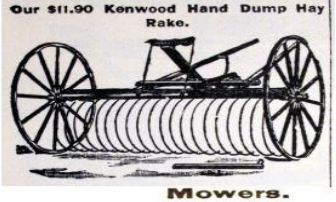
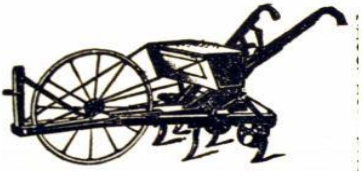
Made in STUBBLE and TURF AND STUBBLE Shapes
YOU CANNOT BUY A BETTER PLOW NO MATTER WHAT PRICE YOU PAY
$8.62 AND UP
THEY SCOUR PERFECTLY
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED




682
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.,
Our Kenwood Steel Frame Disc Harrow.
In the manufacture of the Kenwood Disc Harrow, extreme care is exercised to the end that no inferior piece of material is made use of. Every part and







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CHANCE ALSO FOR BIG PROFIT.
SEE INDEX FOR FULL DESCRIPTIONS OR SEND FOR SPECIAL CATALOGUE

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HAMMOND'S SARSAPARILLA.
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There is no other Sarsaparilla made that will compare with it.
Our price, per large bottle, 50c; per doz., $5.00. Never retails at less than $1.00.
Dr. Hammond's Sarsaparilla combines in an agreeable form the medicinal properties of the most approved alterative and blood purifying remedies of the vegetable kingdom. Dr. Hammond's Sarsaparilla will not cure everything, but the fact that on the purity and vitality of the blood depends the vigor and health of the whole system, and that disease of various kinds is often only the sign that nature is trying to remove the disturbing cause, lead to the conclusion that a remedy which gives life and vigor to the blood and eradicates scrofula and other impurities, as this preparation undoubtedly does, must cure and prevent many diseases. Hence the field of its usefulness is an endless one, and we are warranted in recommending it for all derangements caused by an unnatural state of the blood.
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24391 58¢
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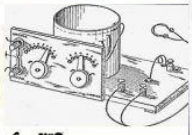
Some old time things. Below crystal radio.



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Visible Writing Machine.

$22.50 buys this magnificent thoroughly up to date Visible Typewriter.

Imported English Double Bow Sheep Shea

EY WILL CUT THE FULL LENGTH OF THE BLADE. SOME SHEARS CU AT THE HEEL BUT WILL NOT CUT GOOD AT THE POINT. THIS SHEAR IS GUARANTEED TO CUT AS WELL AT THE POINT AS IT DOES AT THE HEEL.

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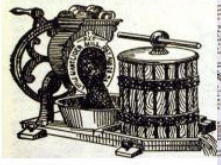
No. 6R833 Round barrel, 38-55-caliber, 26-inch, 10-shot, 7¼ pounds.....

No. 6R836 Octagon or round barrel, 30-caliber Winchester smokeless cartrid

The Little Giant Cider Mill 1 $7.65.

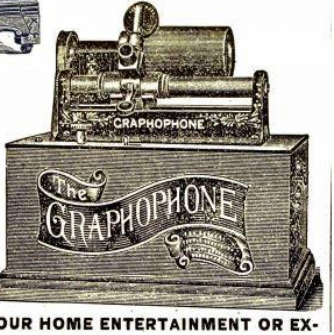
No. 18063. This is a strong, servi handy machine, the smallest, lightest,



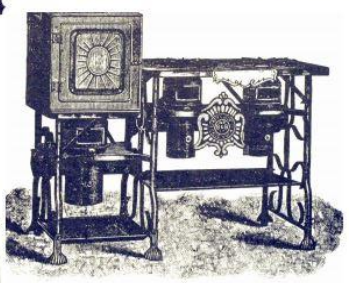
Giant Acme Gasoline Stoves.

THE BEST.

tank, has latest. s without an ion in price. It is rate it; has lo owered and whe namented with f urned at our

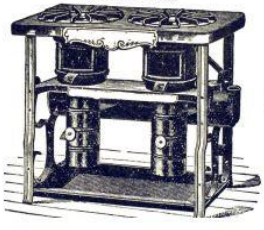


OUR HOME ENTERTAINMENT OR EX-

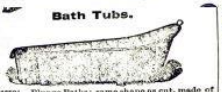


No. 15806. Acme Cook Stove. Height, 30 inches; size of top, 20x45 inches ht crated, 80 lbs.; mounted on rollers full nickel trimmed, polish

Acme Central-Draft, Round-Wick Cook Stove.



Bath Tubs.



No. 16504. Plunge Baths; same shape as cut, made of heavy tin, with wood-n bottoms and handles at each end; japanned, blue inside, dark outside, trimmed in black, blue and gilt stripes; weight, 50 lbs. Prices i clude crating. Each, 4 feet, $3.75; 6 feet.....$5.6

No. 16505. Infant Bath Tub; weight, to 25 lbs.; japanne tin.

Size, 27 inches.....$0.8

30 inches..... .4

33 inches..... 1.1

36 inches..... 1.2

Hip Baths.

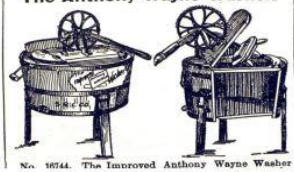
No. 16506. Japanned H Baths. Diameter, 22½ inches. Each.....$3.2

Diameter, 27 inches. Each.....$4.0

Japanned Foot Tubs.

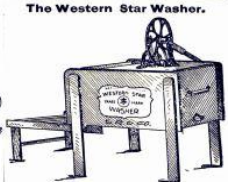
No. 16508. Size.	Weight.	Price. each.
17x13½x7½	2 lbs.	$0.40
18½x14½x8¼	2 lbs.	.45

The Anthony Wayne Washer.



No. 16744. The Improved Anthony Wayne Washer

The Western Star Washer.



Warren People and their Early Occupations

When Warren was first settled nearly everyone was a farmer, housekeeper or a child and because it was a survival existence even the children had to work as much as they could. There was no welfare or food stamps or even stores early on. The family had to grow, hunt or gather all of its food while creating a shelter and digging a well. All done in the wilderness with wild animals such as wolves, bear cougars and mostly outside in the weather rain or snow to cook as needed until an inside hearth could be constructed all with no electricity or power tools. Everything needed had to be made by hand. Until they had excess crops there was no income. It took long work hours from all family members to survive. Gradually needed occupations were set up General Storekeeper, Blacksmith and Tinsmith who made needed items. Hotel for travelers, Taverns, livery stable, Sawmills created lumber with which enables buildings to be built much faster and with less wood. Many hours in multiple records turned up the following names: See farmers in the appendix. Abel Warren farmer and Preacher settled in area 6 years before anyone else lived north of Warren but was so active in doing marriages, funerals etc. that they named the Township after him. Aba then Warren Township. The other earliest settlers the Grosbecks were farmers then became sawmill operators and lawyers and made a lot of money buying and selling land as did Shubel Connant who lived in Detroit but owned perhaps the most Warren land with the Groesbecks second. Many of the storekeepers, blacksmiths, tavern keepers, brewers, names are not recorded. Some are as follows: Frank Peck Store Keeper (and as with many of these occupations they were also farmers) A C Lyons was the village Lamplighter also became census taker. The Mason brothers has many businesses including a buggy shop and several stores but they later moved north. George Bolam who was one of the earliest settlers put in 35 years as a civil servant and for awhile was called “King of Warren.” John and Dave Wilson built a grain mill and coal depot with water for the trains at the railroad tracks to the east of the village. They sold out to A V Church who sold it to the Warren Farm Bureau which ran until 1922. It was organized into a stock cooperative called the Warren Coop opening in 1924. The Harwood family operated a Lumber yard and sawmill near there. We know there were at least three churches in Warren Village and more than one tavern. There was a Warren Hotel. An old village map lists the Warren Canning Company. There were several dairy creameries at different times. The village white smith (tin smith) was first John (James) L Beebe, then James Strong then Joseph Langel. Arnold Harwood was a very prominent person in Warren Village for over 25 years. I replaced his missing marker, but the grave robber gang stole it. As they did several veterans memorials listing those who died for our freedoms and are buried in Warren Union Cemetery. They even ripped out Warren's Unknown Soldier's memorial off of a grave. See cemetery pages for details. Arnold Harwood ran the main lumber yard and was a pastor of the local ME church for 25 years. He was also a justice of the peace. Ormal Stevens was the village undertaker. He later died in France in WWI. Chicago road was named Davy after Charles Davy a pioneer and pastor whose daughter married John Beebe tin smith and toll gate keeper. John Beebe's son Charles became a sailor, preacher and undertaker. John's wife Ester D and the Davys were born in England as were many Warren Village residents. Isaac and Oliver Barton organized the First church in Warren the Warren M E Church in the 1850s. Early pioneers were Ames, Davy, Halsey, Hoxie, Royce, Smith, McGrath, Torry, Sherry, Dunning, Johnson, Glaziers, Coreys, Beaufaits, Wilsons, Kingscott, (John Kingscott was listed as a soldier in the 1850 census.) Civil War soldiers: Ira F. Benson, Nicholas Berger, William L Cole, Lewis Conrad, John N Cook, Oscar Cooley, James M Crawford, Frederick Eckstein, Benjamin C Gamble was shot in the leg, Charles Gamble, Henry Gies, John Hartman lost a thumb, Frederick Heidt injured left leg, Jacob Heipple, Levi Hoard, Charles Jacob, Henry Jenks, Mat & Frank Kaltz, Charles Kidd suffered deafness, Ernst Lorenz, Joseph Matre, Joseph Metro, William Moor, Mahala Norris, Frederick Opfer, Manuel J Pereira had a bad right ear injury, John Smith, James M Stanley suffered chronic diarrhea as did many who served, Frank Tatro, Theodore F. VanFleet, David Wolf, Samuel Wodie? and more. WWI Otto J Abey, Kamiel Blondeel, William Gietzen, Neil Reid Warrenner, Edward Thimian, Roger W. Jannus, Ormal Dewey Stevens, Edward W Grimms and others. WWII; Hugh Alexander, Floyd F Reddick, Merrill Stevens. and many others. The only stone that named many of these men was stolen by the Warren grave robber gang in July 2011.[711]

Other notables were first the Groesbeck family who were the first to officially buy land and settle in Warren Township, and bought more land here than anyone else. They had the first sawmill, first log cabin, probably first frame house, first residents who claimed to be lawyers, first lawsuit to sue boys over chasing a skunk, and many other firsts. There were many other families and names of prominence such as the Rivards, Gibbs, Glaziers, Denisons, Rhodes, Ecksteins, Schusters and others named above. Many had family members that served as as Township officials. George Berz 1811-1893, owned land on which the North school was built then named after him. Pastor Otto Keller 1858- 1938, pastor of the St. Paul's Church from 1885-1908. May V. Peck 1885-1980, a teacher for 45 years had a school in Warren named in her honor. R.D. Smith, 1803- 1999. He was Justice of the Peace in 1839.

Joseph Buechel had purchased property from William Groesbeck in 1878. He built and ran a general and drug store at 10 Mile Road on the main state road which was next to the Detroit and Bay City Rail Road. This stage and train stop was first Grosbeck, then Warren stops, then Kunrod's corners because of Kunrod's tavern. This and Spinnings Station in Warren Village were the busiest places in the township. In 1893 Buechel rented an acre of land from Jos Cramer so he could move his store next to St Clement for business as it had shifted from the State Road (Sherwood) to the "Centre" Line Road VanDyke. Folks were calling the area Center Line because of the road. The interurban (electric trolley) line from Detroit to Ten Mile road along Van Dyke ran from 1900-1930. This led to new residents who were not farmers. The area along that strip became known as Van Dyke and Center Line and it soon surpassed in population the rest of Warren. Van Dyke Road was graveled in the 1920s.

Buechel's was next to St Clement. Across the dirt "Centre" line road was this farm house belonging to the Weingartz family. Later many different stores were built there over the years: state Bank, Folos, Chatem, Forest City, Shoppers Market. The stores are ever changing. Behind it was the USO. Weigand also owned land there. Below is a view looking east to St Clement.

Above Buechel Store

Matthias Berger and wife park buggy I front of Buechel House

Above and right 10 Mile and Van Dyke see trolly tracks at bottom

No electricity
Used oil lamps

James Warren who was a cooper who had a very important function that of making containers like barrels, buckets etc., John W Kingscott age 27 SOLDIER b England, Harvey Harwood 23 fisherman, Francis Striker gunsmith, Charles Davie ME clergy, John Moecy was a blacksmith.

1860 had Judson Mason, Jacob Schmids, Medana Bezoyer as blacksmiths. Other occupations in 1860 besides farmer and housekeeper were: Ben Stanley Candle Maker, Alice Wright 18 School Teacher, Louis Grosbeck 20, Charles Grosbeck S 24, William A 19 all Lawyers, Jacob Cramer mill wright, Francis Stryker Gun Smith, Polly Royce 18 Teacher, Peter Kline & Stephen Kline, John Holder shoemaker, James Strong toll gatekeeper, Michael Stagene Nail Smith, Joahim Kruger miller, John Albright, Charles Davy Clergyman, Daniel Stuart rail road , seven carpenters. No doctors were listed.

In 1870 many more occupations were recorded too many to fit in this summary so see the companion DVD or web site for more info. But here are just a few highlights: Another toll gate keeper Phil White near to James Strong who also Keeps Toll, Grocer and Brewer Henry Heunt from Germany, several sawmill workers living with Alexander Groesbeck, carpenters, blacksmiths, several grocers, a butcher shop, a taylor, minsters, brakeman, gunsmith, Philipe Hurnys MARINER, Enuright William 32 b Ireland TEACHER , Lewis Groesbeck and Grosbeck Charles Lumberman, several household servants lived with different families, Smith Joseph 46 GROCER & SALOON this was on Van Dyke, Judson C Mason 36 Blacksmith and Carriage shop and many workers, Tharrett John 71 became a GROCER, Beebe John L 54 TIN SMITH wife Esther D 50 b England son Charles S 7 b MI, Halsey Silas E 38 works in shoe shop Paul Ardembeck Shoemaker

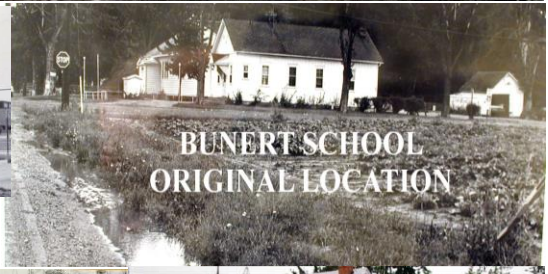
1880 occupations other than farming are increasingly more numerous, here are some highlights. Many carpenters, many retired, shoemakers, painters, engineer, butcher dressmaker, several sailors, several servants, several clerks, ministers, brick mason, school teacher Benjamin Bowden 55, grocers Joseph Buechel & Sophia. Blacksmiths: Peter Cline 26, Edwin Tharrett. tin smith John L Beebe 64 living with son Charles A 16 a sailor. Judson Mason blacksmith employed other blacksmiths and wagon makers, Ella Wright 23 music teacher, Doctors William Simonds, William Teery. Saloon keepers Frank Vandentir, Louis Canrad. William Murthum hunter, Arnold Harwood Lumber dealer. Grocers: Oliver Barton, Edmond Halsey, Solman Gilman, Thomas Ceaen?, and William Cole. The census actually listed it as the Burough of Beebes Corners.

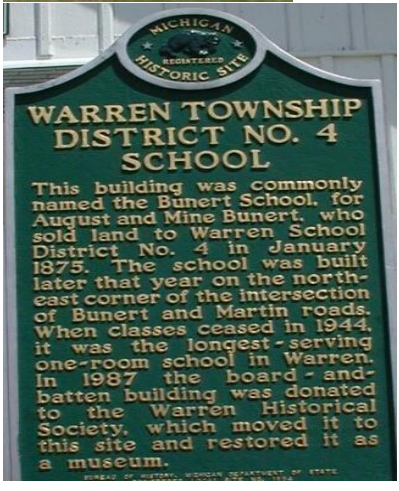
1900 Census occupations showed increasing diversification outside of farming, some that were listed were: many brick makers, mason, painters, peddler of Literature, molder, wheelright Railroad Laborer, several carpenters, blacksmiths, Edward Peck, Frank C salesman, several salesmen, store workers, shoemaker, harness makers, dress maker, John Martin cattle buyer, school teachers Hiram Halsey, Kathren McCanulay 21, Marria Tharrett 25, Clarrah Wilson 17 music teacher, Homer Harwood 30 Publisher, Arnold Harwood 83 Lumber dealer, John Wilson miller had gris mill, Archibald C Lyons painter, John Flynn 50 doctor, Ormal Stevens 30 undertaker, Wright Tharrett 57 teamster, Joseph Langell 23 tinner, Frank Langell 26 tinsmith, Anthony Beelman 49 hotel keeper & son Joseph 19 bartender, Matthias Berger 62 hotel keeper and son Peter 17 bar tender, George Chipchase harness maker, David Wilson miller. Warren village area grocers Martin Crawford, Clinton E Hoard, Frank Peck 33 clerk salesman, blacksmiths listed: Henry Fisher, August Sehert, Cluerlos Gurlach, several families had servants. Many of these folks are now in Warren Union Cemetery many without markers. As the years get closer to the present the names get more familiar because they are names our parents talked about. Frank Halsey, was postmaster in Warren around 1910-1915. and during World War I he ran the telephone exchange which was located in the old post office. Fred Gemmill stated Alfred Parks operated a grain and feed mill and cider mill and stated there was a Warren Roller Mill. Fred mentions the Brooks Drug store and the J B Moore building on the South East corner of Mound and Chicago Road which is still there.

Center Line area 1900 occupations: Edward Ladorcur 37 doctor, Knight Robert 37 physician, Frances J Miller merchant, Frank L Groesbeck servant salesman, Robert A Miller saloon, Kaltz Peter servant, Kramer John Priest St Clement, John Buchel grocer, Vileyman August saloon man, Holahouse Hilary teacher, Hemmen Xaver teacher, Kelly Domitilfa teacher, Cecilia Wuerth music teacher. The Lumber Industry was winding down after years of cutting of trees. But sawmills would still be around until late 1970 when the Bunert saw mill closed down. See Wesley Arnold's pictures of it elsewhere.

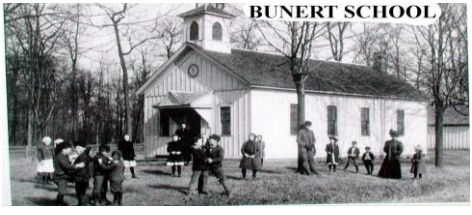
Warren Township was nearly all an area of farms until urbanization took over, in the early 1900s. Agriculture was the main occupation and life of the residents. Many general farms became specialized into general, truck, dairy, poultry, and cattle farms. The trolley line came into southern Warren around 1900. Then WWI and WWII hit leading to great urbanization and huge decrease in farming but with a huge increase in diverse occupations too many to list here. But my archive has the detailed story with 100,000 pages.

Shirley Opfert standing on what would become Schoenherr and 13 Mile




MICHIGAN
REGISTERED
HISTORIC SITE
WARREN TOWNSHIP
DISTRICT NO. 4
SCHOOL
This building was commonly named the Bunert School, for August and Mine Bunert, who sold land to Warren School District No. 4 in January 1875. The school was built later that year on the north-east corner of the intersection of Bunert and Martin roads. When classes ceased in 1944, it was the longest-serving one-room school in Warren. In 1987 the board-and-batten building was donated to the Warren Historical Society, which moved it to this site and restored it as a museum.

Education was better in old days even with over-crowded classrooms & lack of books. Students learned better than today. They did math in their heads learned history, geography, civics, Knew Bill of Rights, Constitution. Parents could not read or write. Kids had to work for the family to survive. School masters had to be able to make quill pens, and to defeat the largest boy in the class in a fist fight and maintain discipline. The birch rod was part of his equipment. Women were also used because they would work for less money but had to be courageous to teach (Willis Dunbar 284).The first known school in Warren was a split log school-house farmers built near Chicago and Ryan. This was also used for a church for Methodist and Baptists. There were few books. early schools were built: North school 1859. West school 1894 burned down 1931 replaced with present red brick building. South school 1866. East school before 1875. Schemm School 186? O'Leary School 1865. Bunert 1875. Plunkett School 1869. St Clement School before 1868. All had grades 1-8. Larger 2 room Bunert school 1927. Murthumn High 1926. Busch High 1921. Lincoln 1921. Harding 1925. Ellis 1926. Ladd 1941. Groesbeck, Mckinley, Macomb Park 1928. Victory 1942. Charwood 6 room 1944. Miller 1950. Peck 1961. CLHS 1962. Most of



My grandfather with only 8th grade education, helped me with square roots. He said he learned all subjects well because he had to recite them to the teacher and then help teach the younger kids in a one room school Most parents took education very seriously before 1940. They also had to pay taxes for the schools whether their kids went or not. So If you failed in school as a teenager you were considered unsuitable for school and had to work all day until you were 18. If a father found out a boy goofed off at school, that boy would probably not want to sit for a few days. The willow switch was considered a great motivator. No one was seriously hurt, and it taught reality, respect and consequences for wrong actions. Of course positive reinforcement is almost always better. And there were tests to verify learning in every grade.

CAN YOU PASS The 8TH GRADE FINAL EXAM of 1890? 8th Grade Essay Exam: Using correct spelling, grammar and good handwriting. No notes. All from your own memory. **U.S. History:** Name the parts of the Bill of Rights and explain which rights they protect. Relate the causes and results of the Revolutionary War. Describe three of the most prominent battles of the Rebellion. Tell what you can of the history of Michigan. Who were the following: Morse, Whitney, Fulton, Bell, Lincoln, Penn, and Howe? Name events connected with the following dates: 1607, 1620, 1800, 1849, and 1865? Geography Name each of the states in the USA and Europe their capitals. How do you account for the extremes of climate in Michigan? Describe the mountains of N America. What is climate and what factors influence it? Describe the following: Monrovia, Odessa, Denver, Yukon, Manitoba, Hecla, St. Helena, Orinoco. Name and locate the principal trade centers of the U.S. Why is the Atlantic Coast colder than the Pacific in the same latitude? Give the inclination of the earth and describe its movements.

Arithmetic: Name and define the Fundamental Rules of Arithmetic. 2. A wagon box is 2 ft. deep, 10 feet long, and 3 ft. wide. How many bushels of wheat will it hold? 3. If a load of wheat weighs 3942 lbs., what is it worth at 50cts. per bu, deducting 1050 lbs. for tare? 4. District No. 1 has a valuation of $35,000. What is the necessary levy to carry on a school seven months at $50 per month, and have $104 for incidentals? 5. Find cost of 6720 lbs. coal at $6.00 per ton. 6. Find the interest of $512.60 for 8 months and 18 days at 7 percent. 7. What is the cost of 40 boards 12 inches wide and 16 ft. long at $.20 per inch? 8. Find bank discount on $300 for 90 days (no grace) at 10 percent. 9. What is the cost of a square farm at $15 per acre, the distance around which is 640 rods? Write a Bank Check, Promissory Note, and a Receipt.

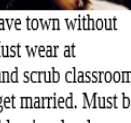
Grammar: Give nine rules for the use of Capital Letters. 2. Name the Parts of Speech and define those that have no modifications. 3. Define Verse, Stanza and Paragraph. 4. What are the Principal Parts of a verb? Give Principal Parts of do, lie, lay and run. 5. Define Case, Illustrate each Case. 6. What is Punctuation? Give rules for principal marks of Punctuation. Orthography 1. Give two rules for spelling words with final 'e'. Name two exceptions under each rule. 2. Give two uses of silent letters in spelling. Illustrate each. 3. Define the following prefixes and use in connection with a word: Bi, dis, mis, pre, semi, post, non, inter, mono, super. 4. Use the following correctly in sentences, Cite, site, sight, fane, fain, feign, vane, vain, vein, raze, raise, rays. 5. Write 10 words frequently mispronounced and indicate pronunciation by use of diacritical marks and syllabication.

Civics: Describe the State and Federal Governments of the USA Give a detailed breakdown of the three branches of each. Explain what laws are for and how and why they are enforced. List current community, federal and world issues and your ideas on how they can be solved.

Young teachers sometimes were given repressive rules to live by: May not have company of men, Must be home by 8 pm, May not ride in a carriage with any man, May not smoke or drink,

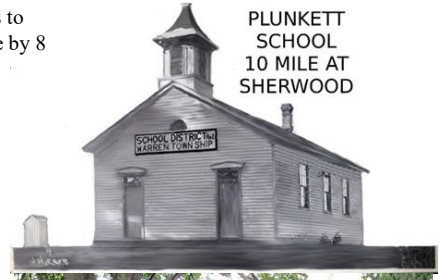
Probably Edith Baumgartner [71]

Must not loiter in ice-cream stores, May not leave town without permission, Must not dress in bright colors, Must wear at least two petticoats, No makeup, Must sweep and scrub classroom floor, Must build wood fire at 7 am, Must not get married. Must be able to survive on $75 a month and buy all children's school supplies out of that. Today we have better school buildings but the education that students get varies widely. Many students are more interested in other things and not doing their best to learn. So lessons get dumbed down and teachers have to spend more time on discipline issues. Disruptive kids get more attention and the good students get less attention. Teachers are not allowed to discipline students now days and the students know they can get away with almost anything that in the 1950s they would feel the principals paddle sting for. Only a small part of the school day is spent in actual learning. Students are in general not held responsible for learning. Final exams need to required. Schools today graduate students who are below average even of those in 3rd world countries in reading, science, math and other topics. Many can't make change without a calculator and don't know even basic knowledge taught in the 1800s such as basic math, history, civics, geography, and important health and safety. Many are lacking in needed modern technical knowledge. Education has been given a back seat in this country and other countries are passing us up. As a college professor I see kids daily who are unprepared for college and life. It is not the teacher's fault rather students and parents not taking responsibility and action and lack of funding and standards, and failure to put priority on education. We need to improve and provide education including occupational training for all. Educational texts should be on school and library websites available by free WiFi. Eliminate heavy, expensive, out of date books.

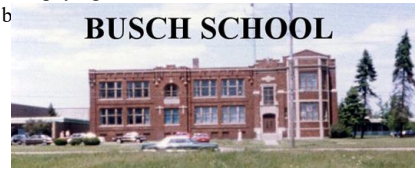


Observation: Too often historical gems are destroyed rather than being put to good use. That is our precious American culture being put into landfills.

Let's save Ellis School.



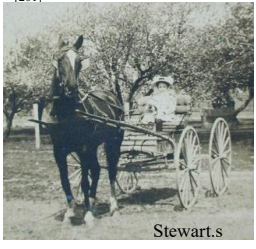
Many would like to see this Historical Jewell Ellis School, a very sturdy well-built school (walls solid almost a foot thick, ceilings reinforced concrete) become our local museum. It is possible to save this last Classic Historical Gem. It could serve as a useful museum, educational place, historical treasure for years. And at a cost much let than paying to tear it down and build a new b



Busch High School and St Clement School (below) were destroyed.

Transportation was very important. First was walking sometimes with foot aids such as snowshoes later skis in modern times. Riding animals came after animals were domesticated a few thousand years ago. Here in Warren horses, oxen, donkeys, mules were pressed into action. It was discovered that it was more efficient to create a vehicle with wheels which the animal or person could pull. This allowed for bigger loads and was less tiring. At first carts and wagons were used. These were hand made. Soon craftsmen began making them which allowed for much better quality. Here are some commonly used designs. Horses were gradually replaced by motorized vehicles. Some horses were used up to the 1940s. After that they were mostly for pleasure riding. Dirt roads were soon riddled with ruts and potholes and were impassable seas of mud after when soaked. This led to roads being planked (covered with wood planks. But after a few years the wood rotted creating wheel breaking holes. Gravel then cobblestone then concrete then asphalt followed. Steel wheels on Iron rails proved even more efficient. But the most efficient is levitation where the vehicle does not touch the surface thus lowering resistance and noise levels. This is beginning to be used in our time.

Library of Congress picture [201]



Stewart.s

Daniel and Flossie Stewart

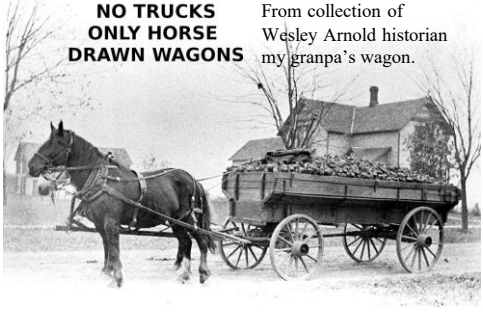
Wagons were curved to keep loads from shifting.

Stewart.s

Stewart.s

From Daniel Stewart's pictures

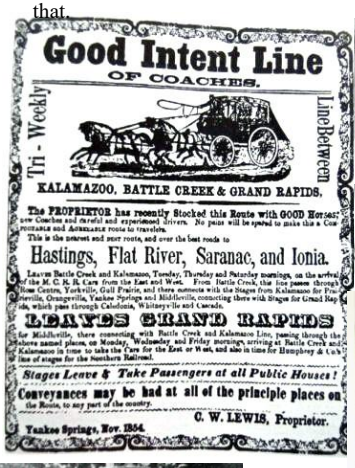
Has 2 bobs which help it turn better.



From collection of Wesley Arnold historian my granpa's wagon.

Transportation

Barges on the Erie Canal, steamboat to Detroit stagecoach to Warren. The, raft, boat, horse, wagon and buggy or sleigh in winter were used for local travel from 1830-1930. The railroads were used for long distance travel and after 1920 busses with Wisner Bus Company, Indian Trains, Trailways, Greyhound, DSR trolleys and busses. Automobiles after that.


Good Intent Line
OF COACHES.
Tri - Weekly
Line Between
KALAMAZOO, BATTLE CREEK & GRAND RAPIDS.
The PROPRIETOR has recently Stocked this Route with GOOD Horses, new Coaches and careful and experienced drivers. No pains will be spared to make this a Con[venient] and Agreeable route to travelers.
This is the nearest and most route, and over the best route to
Hastings, Flat River, Saranac, and Ionia.
Leaves Battle Creek and Kalamazoo, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, on the arrival of the M. C. R. R. Cars from the East and West. From Battle Creek, the line passes through Bow Centre, Yorkville, Gull Prairie, and there connects with the Stages from Kalamazoo for Prairieville, Orangeville, Yankee Springs and Middleville, connecting there with Stages for Grand Rapids, which pass through Caledonia, Whitneyville and Cascade.
LEAVES GRAND RAPIDS
for Middleville, there connecting with Battle Creek and Kalamazoo Line, passing through the above named places, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, arriving at Battle Creek and Kalamazoo in time to take the Cars for the East or West, and also in time for Humphrey & Clark's line of stages for the Northern Railroad.
Stages Leave & Take Passengers at all Public Houses!
Conveyances may be had at all of the principle places on the Route, to any part of the country.
C. W. LEWIS, Proprietor.
Yankee Springs, Nov. 1854.

RAIL STILL IS THE BEST WAY TO TRAVEL
LONG DISTANCES AS ONE CAN RELAX
WALK TO DINING CAR, ENJOY EVER
CHANGING SCENERY USE REST ROOM ETC.

Van Dyke "Centre" Line road after 1854 see log cabin on left

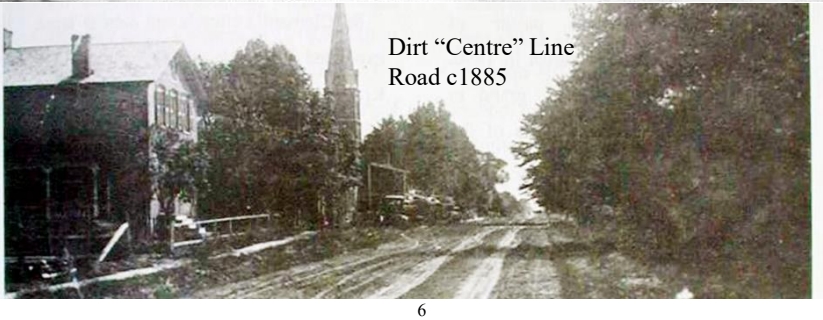
Van Dyke Road after 1880 looking north

Van Dyke Road after 1880 looking south

Joann (Wiegand) Chene in 1932. See St Clement in background from Susann Bendert

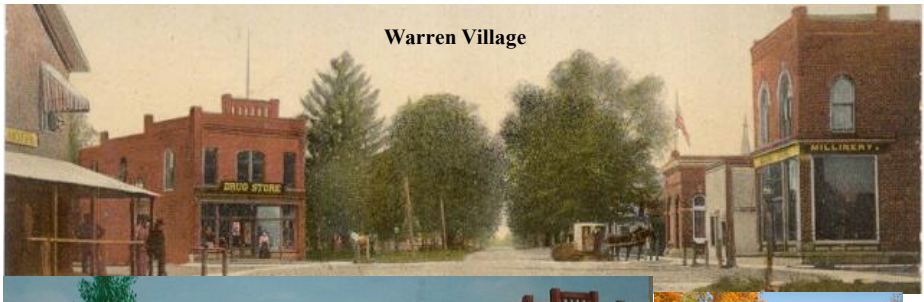
Van Dyke Views 2

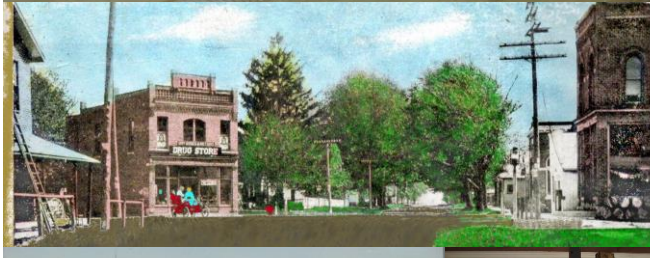
Miller Tavern Van Dyke at



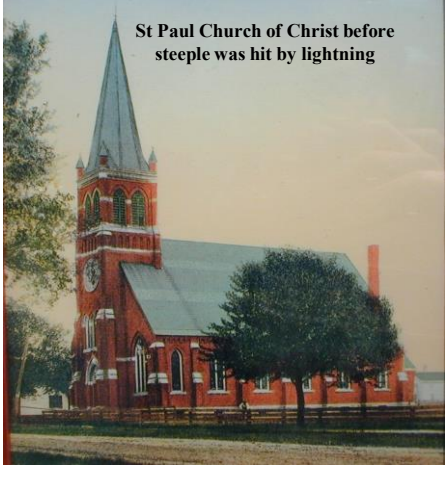
Dirt “Centre” Line
Road c1885

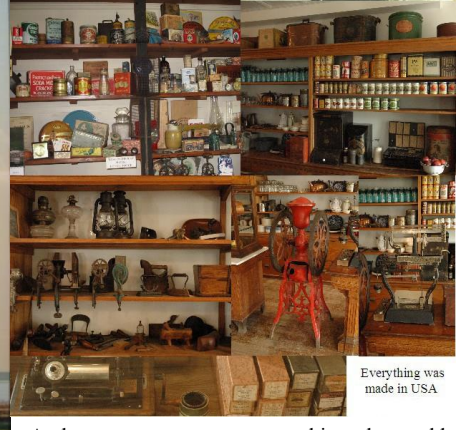
Warren Village





St Paul Church of Christ before steeple was hit by lightning

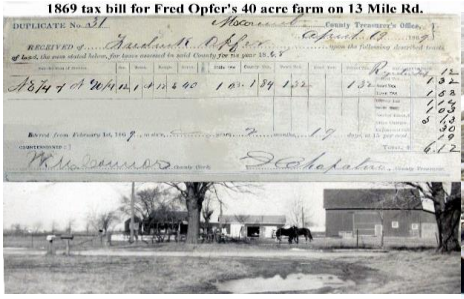


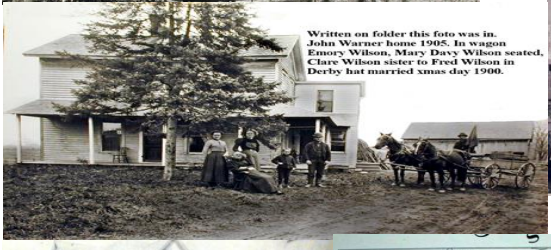


Everything was made in USA

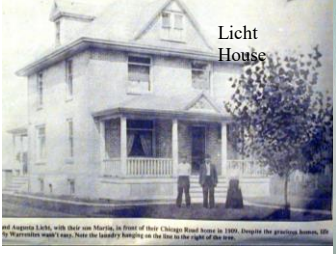
At the country store were many things that could not be made by hand, or found in nature.

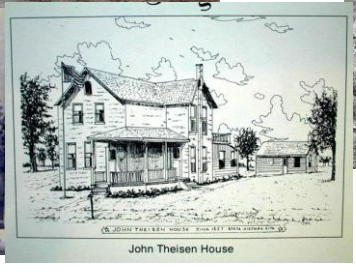
1869 tax bill for Fred Opfer's 40 acre farm on 13 Mile Rd.



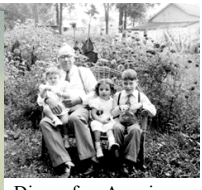

Written on folder this foto was in.
John Warner home 1905. In wagon
Emory Wilson, Mary Davy Wilson seated,
Clare Wilson sister to Fred Wilson in
Derby hat married xmas day 1900.

Grandpa Daniel Stewart Historian





John Theisen House



Diary of an American Farmer 30 years of daily life in the 1800s
Now in my archive.

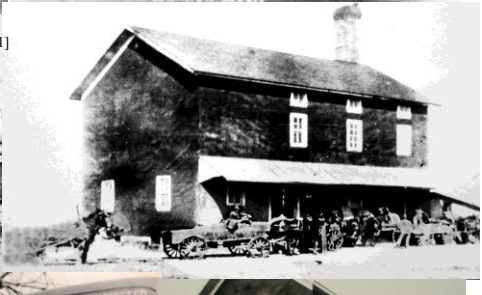
Several views on Mound Road at Warren Village

Mound at Chicago Road

Warren Village on Mound Road

Harold LaDoucoco's Ice Cream Parlor, Warren Sweet Shop, Bank, Post Office & Telephone Exchange, Peck's General Store

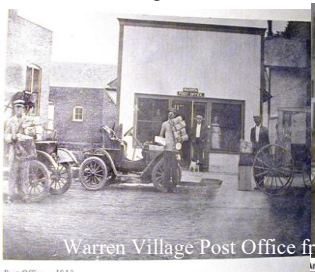
Warren Co op[101]



6 Horse meat

6 John Wilson's flour Mill

Warren Village



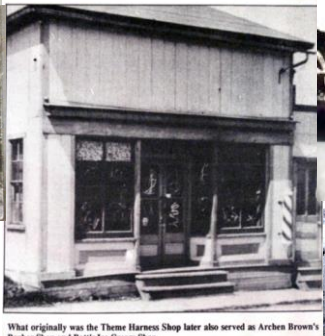
Warren Village Post Office from Warren Historical Society

Village Postmen – 1910

Post Office – 1910

Anniversary - A Supplement to the Advisor Newspapers - August 30, 1993- A31

Warren Village houses



What originally was the Theme Harness Shop later also served as Archen Brown's Barber Shop and Batt's Ice Cream Shop.

CO-OP THRESHING PARTY
PRE 1900
Warren, Michigan

The groupings on this page emphasize the advancements in equipment. Above are the only vehicles that the township owned in about 1928.

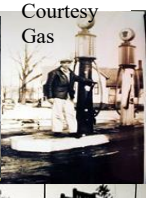
Warren Township Hall

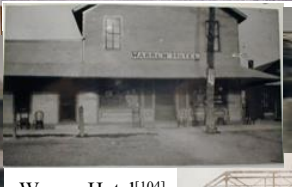
Warren Township Hall, located directly in the center of the township on the S. E. corner of Van Dyke at the Elleven Mile Road. The old meeting place is here seen getting a new coat of paint and 1930 was used in the late fifties it was torn down.

Frank Peck Store –1890

[103]

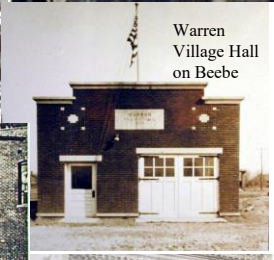
Courtesy Gas





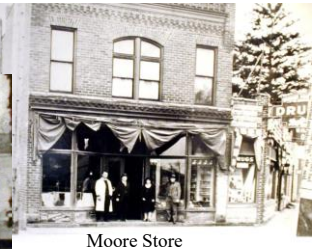
Warren Hotel[104]
Mound bridge

Warren Village founded in 1893



Warren Village Hall on Beebe

Moore Store[102]



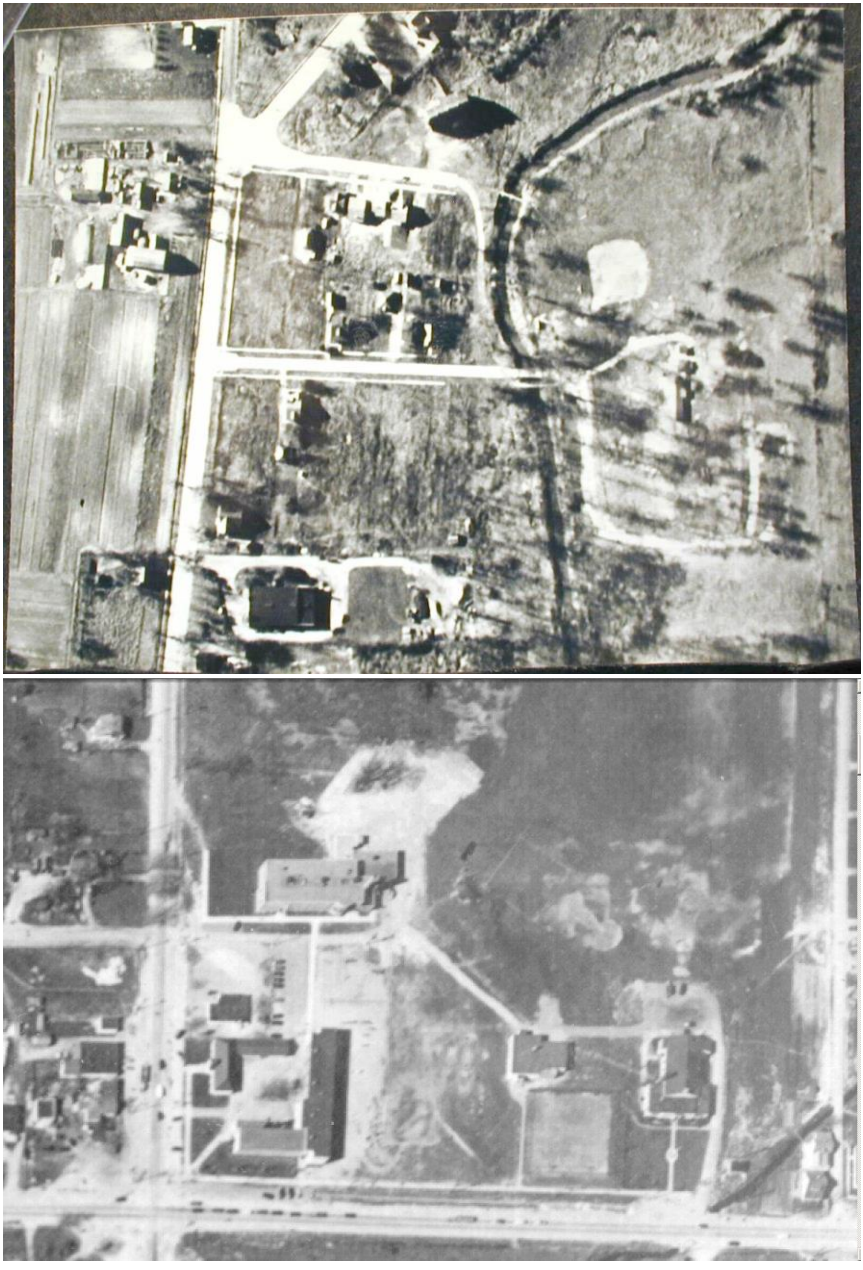
Moore Store

Frank Peck Store 1915. Person in middle is Mrs Frank Peck (Marie). Girl at right is Marion Peck Halmich.

Steam engine powered cider

We were not slaves to bankers

1949 aerial maps



Above Warren farmland. Below Fitzgerald USO became Recreation Center

Making Clothing continued which shows shearing wool from sheep, rabbits or from long hair from other animals such as some buffalo, or horses then spinning it, then using looms to make clothing. At right the drop spindle or spinning wheel were used to spin the wool into yarn.

Hand looms were very labor intensive. In other words, it took a long time to make cloth. The material was then soaked in water to shrink it, The strips of cloth were then sewed together to make clothing, bags and other articles. In Michigan, most hand made clothing was made of wool which had been woven or knitted. Cotton and wool were not available in Michigan until the late 1800s. Before that most people wore clothing made of deer skin. This was often too hot in the summer and not warm in the winter. It was also difficult to wash as all washing was done by streams by hand. Wool clothing did not come into wide use until the late 1700s. Clothing made from flax is called linen and was difficult and time consuming to make. Linen was strong and long lasting. Some clothing was made from grasses, reeds, nettle or barks of the linden tree during shortage of deer hide or when weather was hot. Indians often went naked in hot weather. Sometimes they wore a loin cloth. This was a strip of

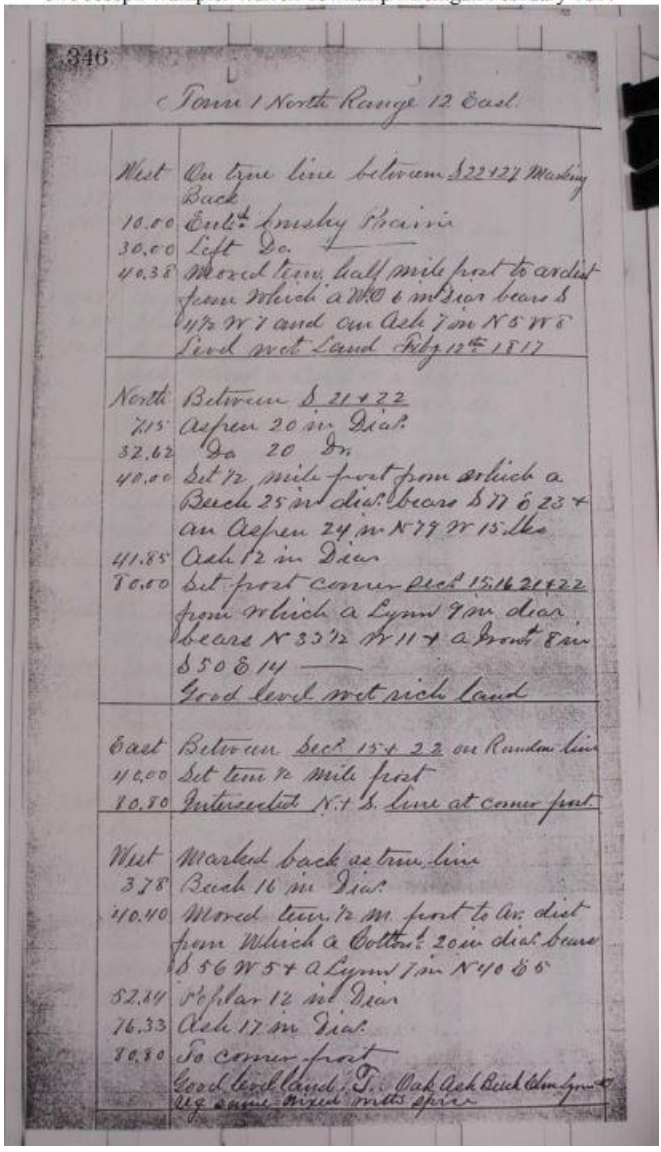
hide or cloth worn over one's privates and secured by a belt. Some other animal firs such as rabbit, raccoon and bison were also used. The process of making clothing from these was a long- and difficult-time consuming task.

Whenever possible items were traded for cloth and clothing manufactured by commercial means. Clothing of wool, cotton and linen were lighter, more comfortable and easier to wash. Even the Indians soon adopted white man's clothing which they acquired by trading. stealing or killing the owner who was trespassing on their land.

Pioneer families at first lived on a survival basis bring with them the clothing they had purchased or made out east. As fabrics became available it was often cheaper in natural color which was almost white. As general stores opened, they offered inexpensive dyes and people dyed their fabrics themselves. Linen did not take well to dying but cotton and wool did.

Later fabrics with many colors and patterns became less expensive. When commercial products were sold in cloth bags, they were also offered in cloth bags of cotton fabric with nice colorful patterns. Farmers wives used these bags often to make clothing especially for the children. Many a girl's dress was made from a feed sack. These were available up thru the 1960s. Before the 1800 people in Michigan often had only one set of clothing which was worn all of the time. During the 1800s machine made fabric and clothing became available and was offered at an affordable price which was less than the time and cost of hand made clothing. By the 1900s people had more than one change of clothing. This meant that the clothing got washed more often. Just a note on cleanliness. Indians did not bathe except to swine in creeks, ponds or lakes. Settlers complained of the fowl smell of many Indians because of their non bathing lifestyle. Prior to the mid 1800s showers and bathtubs were virtually nonexistent. Washing was done sparingly by swimming or by sitting in a metal or canvas washtub or hand with a wash rag. Artificial fibers such as nylon and polyester did not come into wide use until after the 1940s. Soon we will have microfiber clothing made from the strongest material on Earth Graphene.

346 Joseph Wampler Warren Township Michigan February 1817



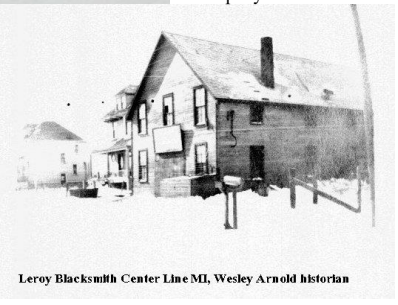
346

Town 1 North Range 12 East.

West	On true line between S 22 + 27 Marking Back
10.00	Entd. Crusby Prairie
30.00	Left Do.
40.38	Moved tem. half mile post to ar dist from which a W.O. 6 in Diar bears S 4½ W 7 and an Ash 7 in N 5 W 8
	Level wet Land Feby 12th 1817
North	Between S 21 + 22
7.15	Aspen 20 in Diar.
32.62	Do 20 Dr.
40.00	Set ½ mile post from which a Beech 25 in diar. bears S 77 E 23 + an Aspen 24 in N 79 W 15 lks
41.85	Ash 12 in Diar
80.00	Set post corner Secs 15.16 21 + 22 from which a Lynn 9 in diar bears N 33½ W 11 + a Iron 8 in S 50 E 14
	Good level wet rich land
East	Between Secs 15 + 22 on Random line
40.00	Set tem ½ mile post
80.80	Intersected N. + S. line at corner post.
West	Marked back as true line
3.78	Beech 16 in Diar.
40.40	Moved tem. ½ m. post to Ar. dist from which a Cotton 20 in diar. bears S 56 W 5 + a Lynn 7 in N 40 E 5
52.84	Poplar 12 in Diar
76.33	Ash 17 in Diar.
80.80	To corner post
	Good level land. T. Oak Ash Beech Elm Lynn & Ug same mixed with spice

Surveyor notes “Good level wet rich land”

Center line in the 1920s. Left to Right Shoe shop, Edison office in Wolf building at left. On right white building was Center Line Drug store. Far right was Livery stable which became William Leroy blacksmith. Also shown below. Later this became Gibbs Lumber Company.

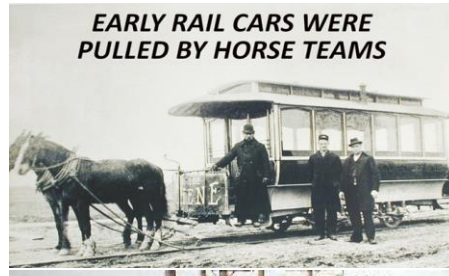

Leroy Blacksmith Center Line MI, Wesley Arnold historian

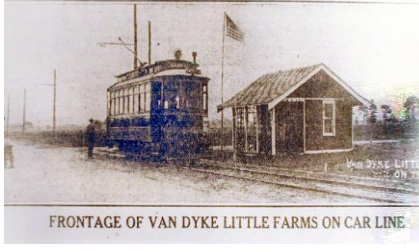
Above gravel Van Dyke, Notice the ditch. Roads had to have them. At right Wm Leroy perhaps our last blacksmith had his shop on the West side. Notice the trolley tracks on the East side.

What are our oldest businesses? Other than churches, cities, undertakers, and bars the oldest businesses are: Rinke, Bur-lers, Village Book Exchange, florists, barber shops, Dairy Queen, Tastee-Freez, bowling alleys, K-9, some private contractors and a few individual businesses. See the archive for more details.

Wonder if the little white building above became, I am told a barber shop not

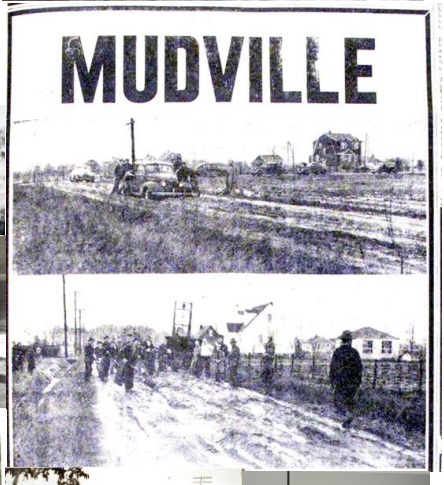
Van Dyke at 8 Mile Road became known as Base Line. Detroiters easily found housing using the Van Dyke trolley. It proved to be superior. Mass transit today could save us money, fuel, and alleviate driving/parking hassles and could be built with free prison labor. The southern area of Warren urbanized very fast while most of the rest of Warren stayed rural. Dirt roads and trails became impassible in wet weather so were planked with boards but the wood soon rotted. The resulting holes broke wheels. Gravel and later cement was found to work better.



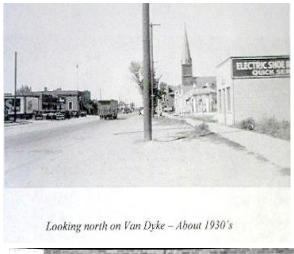


In 1916 a refrigerator cost $900 then, by 1920 10,000 were sold, by 1925 75,000 were sold. Most people still used an ice box at that time (cabinet that had a compartment where the ice man placed a big block of ice) There was a pan on the floor under the ice box. If you forgot to empty it and you walked up to it at night for a snack you got a rude very cold message from your bare feet. The ice box had benefits. It did not use any electricity and never wore out. Henry Ford experimented and sold several models of cars before the famous introduction in 1908 of the Model T. Ford's idea was to make a Car for everyone that would be durable, economical to maintain, easy to operate, and simple to repair. The car, had a four cylinder, twenty-horsepower engine that went up to 45 miles per hour. Henry Ford by offering 5 dollars a day, almost double what men were earning in 1914 caused a lot of people to move to Detroit from around the country. In 1908 5,000 were made and sold for $850. Over half a million sold for $369. (Kern46) Over fifteen million Model Ts were sold, making it one of the most important cars in auto history. Some were even used on farms for tractors. After a lot of campaigning women finally won the right to vote. (Michigan in 1918) In 1920 the 19th amendment to the Constitution gave them the right to vote nationally. World War I claimed to be " The War to End All Wars" 1914-1918 Over 65 million people were mobilized, 8 million people killed, 21 million wounded, 7,750,919 POWs. (Military & Civilian War Related Deaths Through Ages) Between April 1917 and November 1918 135,000 Michigan men served; 5,000 died 15,000 wounded. (Kern 48) Our men were gassed with poison gas and had to live in wet cold trenches without beds or shelter. Some of our Warren men were blown apart in France and buried there. These boys had no marker in Warren honoring them so a memorial stone was donated to Warren Union Cemetery. Two known grave robbers stole it. Have not been prosecuted.

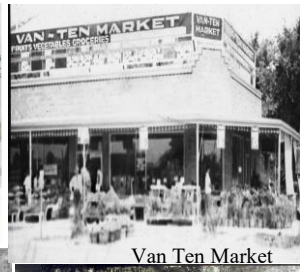
The cry of "Get a horse" was often heard throughout the land.



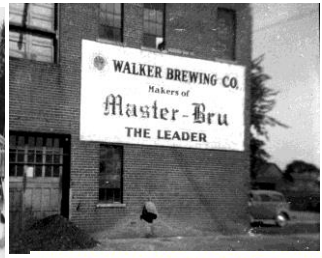
I worked at Van-Ten for 50¢ an hour. Ben Livet named it Tip Top after the Tip Top Bread we carried. I got fired when a customer asked for some oldgrotten and I gave him trimmings from the produce because I thought it was for pet food. We were poor and I had never heard of that as a brand.



Looking north on Van Dyke – About 1930's



Van Ten Market



Busch High School Band

1930 GAS STATION ON VAN DYKE AT VIRGINIA PARK. ELLIS SCHOOL UNDER ELBOW

Ma Zott's Restaurant

Liberty Theater

1932 – Dismor Meat Market
Buechel's store later R. Rivard's

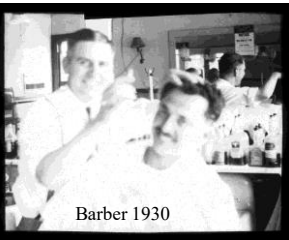
Location of first Wolf hardware

Herman Hansens Tailor Shop

ABC Warehouse

They started selling cars in 1917
RINKE MOTORS
25420 VAN DYKE AVENUE
CENTER LINE
NEAR TEN MILE ROAD
Authorized New Car Sales and Service
CHEVROLET · PONTIAC · OLDSMOBILE · BUICK · LA SALLE · CADILLAC

Center Line Bakery 25310


Barber 1930

Welcome Buddy corner

Sirloin Steak 25 Butcher

25419 Oma's Gates Cafe

Center Line 5 & 10 $1

Market stores next to Buechel

Center Line Cleaners

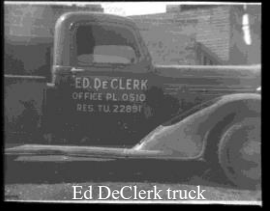
Center Line Cut rate 25607

Center Line Drug billboard

Center Line Feed truck

Center Line Food Fruit Mkt stake 23¢

Center Line Service Station



Ed DeClerk truck

Chili roast beef sandwiches

Hi-Speed Gasoline

Detroit Edison

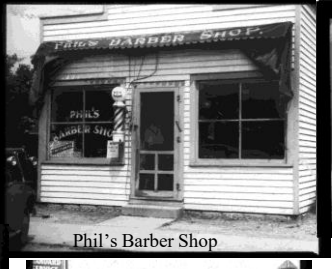
Ladd Land Co 4 room cottage $1,600

Lazoen Hay & Feed

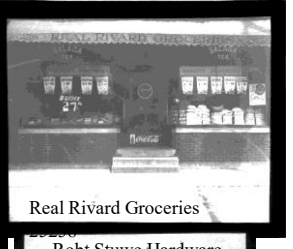
Dcieo Beer Wine

Maytag Store

First National Bank



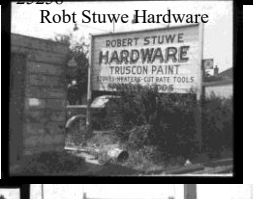
Phil's Barber Shop



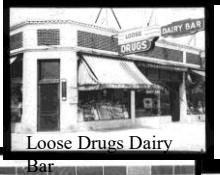
Real Rivard Groceries

Center Line Service

Standard Service on Central



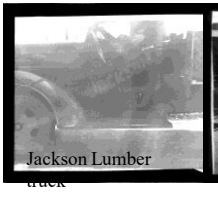
Robt Stuwe Hardware



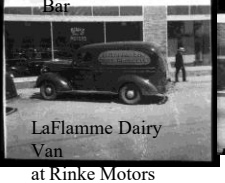
Loose Drugs Dairy Bar

Texico 1930

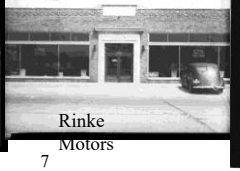
Ma Zott's Restaurant



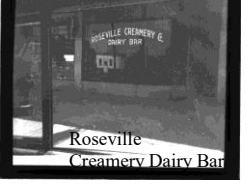
Jackson Lumber truck



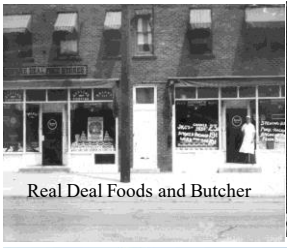
LaFlamme Dairy Van at Rinke Motors



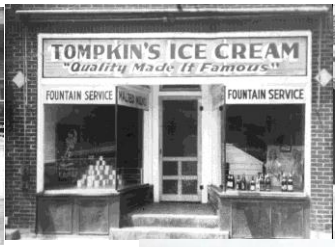
Rinke Motors

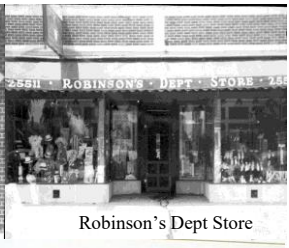


Roseville Creamery Dairy Bar



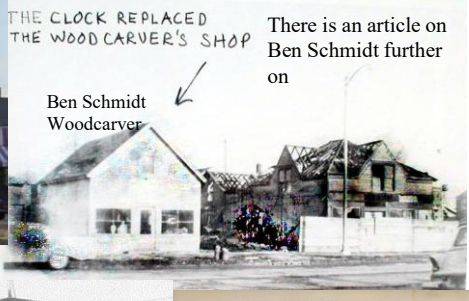
Real Deal Foods and Butcher





Robinson's Dept Store

Clock Restaurant



Ben Schmidt
Woodcarver

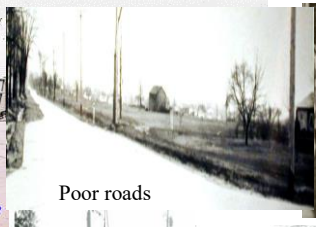
There is an article on Ben Schmidt further on

3 Texico men

Texico men at pumps

More info is being added to appendix

OUR FIRST TRUCKER



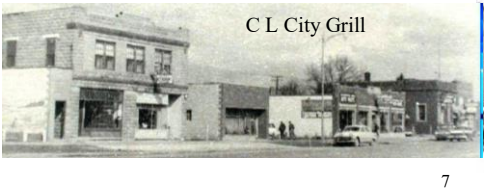
Poor roads

Clothes line

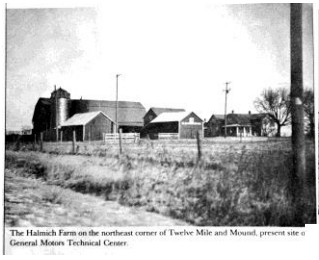
Ann's Gallery was a Restaurant on Mound that had wild cats in cages.

Jeromes' just N of Van Ten Market

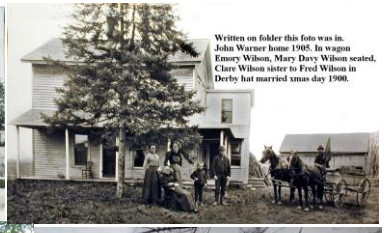
Little building at right was Bea's Lunch



C L City Grill



The Halmich Farm on the northeast corner of Twelve Mile and Mound, present site of General Motors Technical Center.



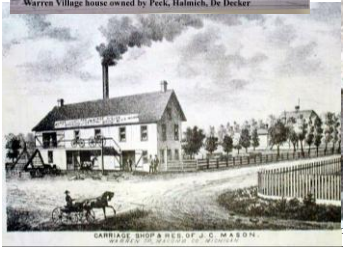
Written on folder this foto was in. John Warner home 1905. In wagon Emory Wilson, Mary Davy Wilson seated, Clare Wilson sister to Fred Wilson in Derby hat married xmas day 1900.

Gilette House

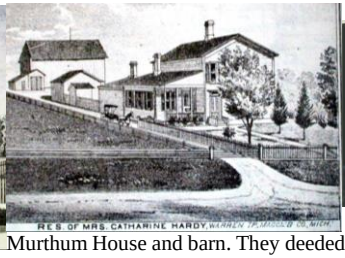
Warren Village house owned by Peck, Halmich, De Decker

Early Center Line was mostly fields

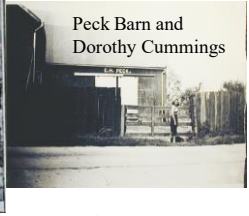
It is still there today.



CARRIAGE SHOP & RES. OF J. C. MASON.



RES. OF MRS. CATHARINE HARDY, WARREN TP. MACOMB CO. MICH.



Peck Barn and Dorothy Cummings

Murthum House and barn. They deeded property for Murthum High built in 1926. Was the first Warren High School. In 1880 William Murthum was listed as a hunter.

Mr & Mrs Murthum at home on Murthum

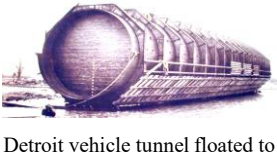
Murthum barn

1939

GEO. HARTSIG MAPLE RIDGE FARM

1939

Hoard house



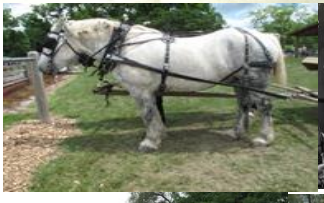
Detroit vehicle tunnel floated to position then sunk 22 feet high

RINKE MOTORS
25420 VAN DYKE AVENUE • CENTER LINE • NEAR TEN MILE ROAD
Authorized New Car Sales and Service
CHEVROLET · PONTIAC · OLDSMOBILE · BUICK · LASALLE · CADILLAC

Ma Zotts

CENTER LINE in the late 1940's looked like this along Van Dyke near St. Clement. In the foreground at the right was M
Zott's a favorite dining place in the city.

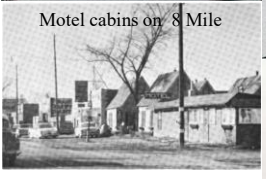
Ma Zott and Nelson Zott



circa 1935

A rich history is in stock at Base Line Feed

Motel cabins on 8 Mile



BROWNS BROTHERS DAIRY
24649 Van Dyke Ave
Center Line, Michigan

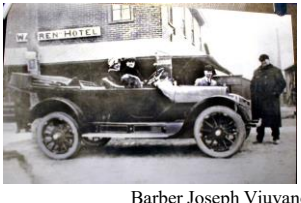
HANK'S
FREEMAN'S BAKERY
Makers of that famous
Irish Bread
Special Cakes
24906 Van Dyke 81-7-0548

81 Became Butternut Bakery finally closed in 2024

Jim's Florist before t burnt down.

Warren Savings Bank at Mound and Chicago Road outside and inside

First State Bank



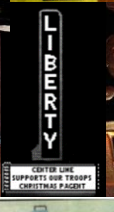
Barber Joseph Viuvano

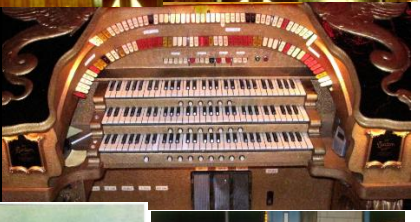
107

Movies at the Motor City Theater

Liberty Theater

Motor City Theater inside

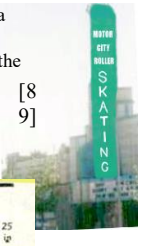




[8
8]

Pied Piper Pizza Peddler

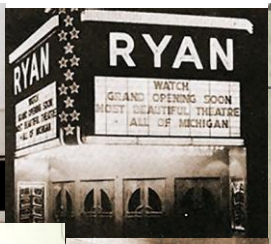
[8
9]



First theater was the Vandale was also called “VanDyke”at 9 and Van Dyke then the Motor City was built in the 1940s which became a roller a rink.

Vandale
FRI. & SAT. FEB. 23 & 25
LANNY ROSS and GLORIA STUART in
The Lady Objects
ROY ROGERS and MARY HART in
Come on Rangers
"HAWK of the WILDERNESS" No. 8
POY EYE CARTOON
Mat. Sat. 1:30 p. m. continuous
SUN. & MON. FEB. 26 & 27
SABU and RAYMOND MASSEY in

9 Nile and Ryan

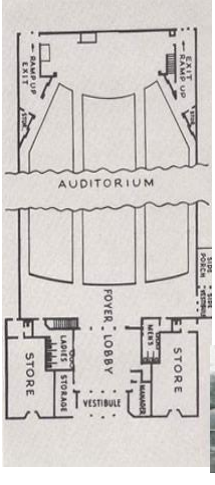


Movie theaters were Motor-City, Nortown. Shores, 146ºCinerama then Imax at Science Center. At home we rented 16mm films.

REFERENCE DATA

OWNER & OPERATOR: Motor City Theatres, Inc.
ARCHITECT: Talmage C. Hughes.
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Johnson Construction Co.
SEATING CAPACITY: 1,400.
COST OF BUILDING (including air conditioning): $205,000.
COST OF EQUIPMENT: $55,000.
SIZE OF LOT: 200' x 650'.

Acoustical Material: Cinder Block.
Carpets: Alexander Smith Sons Carpet Co. Crestwood.
Chairs: American Seating Co. Bodiform.
Changeovers: Weaver Mfg. Co.
Coinchanger: Johnson Fare Box Co.
Curtain Controls & Track: Vallen, Inc.
Decorator: T. Jagmin, Inc.
Display Frames: Theatre Specialties, Inc. Aluminex.
Draperies & Stage Curtains: Mork-Green.
Generators: Hertner Electric Co.
Lenses: Kollmorgen Optical Corp. Super-Snaplite F 2.0.
Projection Lamps: J. E. McAuley Mfg. Co. Peerless Magnarc.
Projection Machines: International Projector Corp. Super Simplex.
Rewinders: Goldberg Bros.
Rubber Mats: U. S. Rubber Co.
Screen: Walker-American Corp.
Sign & Marquee: Long Sign Co.
Sign Letters: Wagner Sign Service, Inc. 10" Plastic.
Sound: International Projector Corp. Simplex.
Supply Dealer: National Theatre Supply.
Ticket Issuing Machine: General Register Corp. Automaticket.



Bowling alleys were also a big pastime which gave people a lot of social[92] interaction and enjoyable times. Many went on drives all over Michigan and other states. There are many wonderful state and National Parks. Car picnics or visiting restaurants. Boating grew with boat trips, some on big steamers like the SS Put in Bay, Boblo boats, Greater Detroit which was like a floating extravagant hotel. Fishing and many other sports were enjoyed. Some of us

Pastime Lanes on 9 Mile

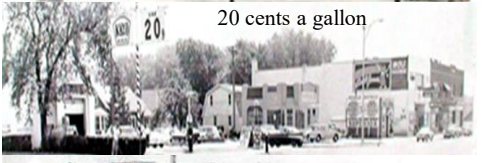
Camping with Hudson Hornet had automatic trans. Built like a tank

Grissom's TV lot 1950s

Ten Mile Van Dyke area, Gas and service station.

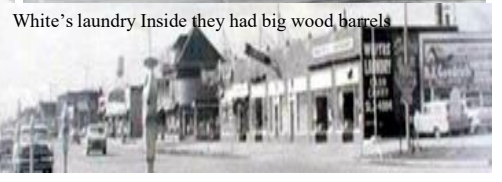
Above Center Line's water tower.

Gas was 20¢/gl and you got full service meaning the man would pump your gas, check and fill your oil, wash your windows etc.



20 cents a gallon

White's laundry Inside they had big wood barrels



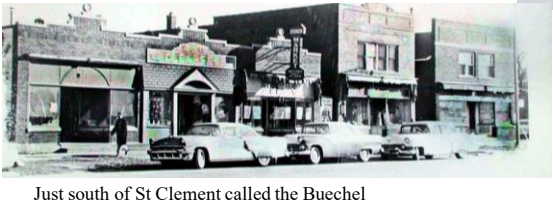
1950s-1990s we enjoyed the Boblo boats

See appendix for details

Wolf Hardware

Swansons Service

J & J Vending, Follo's Jewelry

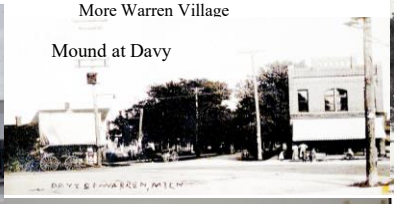


Just south of St Clement called the Buechel Block

Peck store

More Warren Village

Mound at Davy



The Heart Of Warren

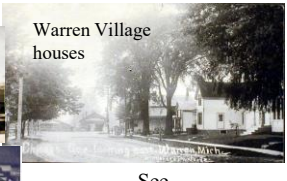
LEFT ERVIN DIEHL, FRED WARBLOW, BERNICE DIEHL, JAMES MOORE OWNER MOORE STORE

circa 1950

Schusters Auto Service

To Right: Joseph Sharp; Earl Hartsig; Chief, William Van Hulle; Supervisor, Earl Tallman; Chester Skarupski; Lawrence Dolsen; Charles Consigney.

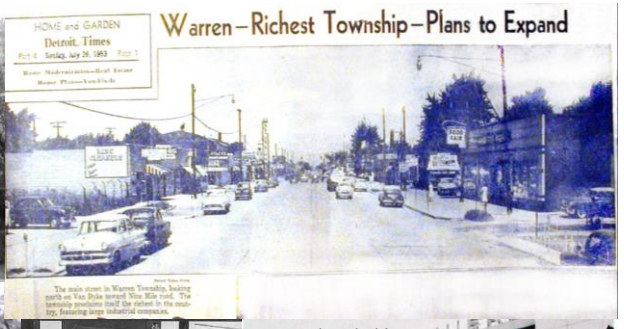
April 19, 1775 An English attempt to confiscate guns from Americans triggered a successful revolution
Dear Congress, that's a hint.



Warren Village houses

Singing Sam.

See
warrenmichigan.fyi
warrenhistory.fyi
87



Nick and Gary Tisch on their father's milk truck

Van Dyke Clothier

Picnic couple with chaperone c1906

[108

Compliments of Carl & Ernest

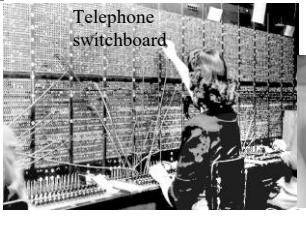
Schoensee Brothers Thrif-Tee Market

We deliver 25530 Van Dyke

Center Line, Michigan

TIME MAGAZINE 1956: "TEACHING FIREARM SAFETY IN THE CLASSROOM."

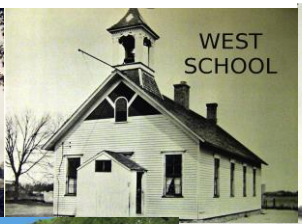
Center Line House Fire

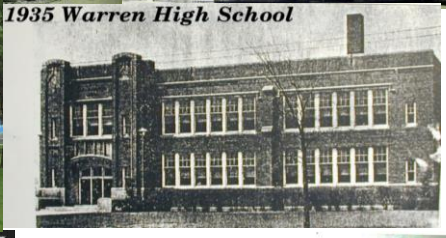


Telephone switchboard

How Ice was made

Ice Hut





Public School Diploma

Macomb County

Michigan

This certifies that Albert Faglia is a graduate of Burnett School and has completed the studies prescribed for the first eight grades of the Public Schools of Michigan and is therefore awarded this

Diploma

Given in Macomb County, May 17 1939

Madaline Kitchen
TEACHER

COUNTY COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS

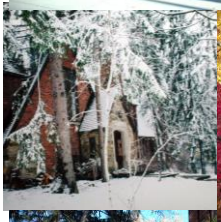
Claeys Mansion

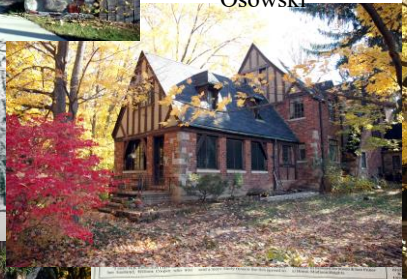
Claeys Mansion

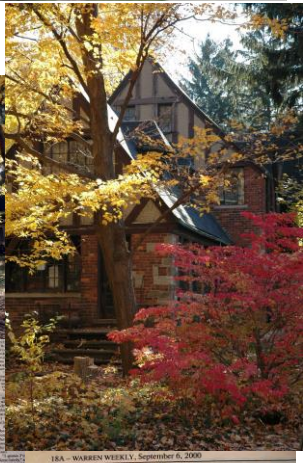
State Police House 11 Mile at Van Dyke

Biggest Mansions below [115]

Dr Felix Osowski







Demolition plans on hold for Warren mansion

Developer says plans stands to way before complete.

Busy Mount Clemens senior plans to study engineering

18A – WARREN WEEKLY, September 6, 2000

House

from page 1A

built his estate in Warren during the Depression, at a time when many people could not afford a home at all.

In 1965, Joseph Elnick purchased the home from one of Osowski's daughters. He had originally planned to expand the house and turn it into a nursing home. When his business partners backed out, however, he and his wife Jean decided to stay, and they have lived there ever since. Now that the Elnicks are in their 80s and children no longer live there, the home is simply too big for them to maintain.

"Everything is growing so fast around here. We can't keep up to take care of it," said Joseph Elnick.

At a City Council meeting in May, Hallman spoke to the council about the research she had done on the house. Hallman says the council was impressed and voted to table the rezoning issue for two weeks.

In the meantime, Hallman learned that the house may qualify for federal and state tax programs that could provide financial incentives for its preservation. After copies of Hallman's research were sent to the State Historic Preservation Office in Lansing, a faxed reply was received stating that the home is eligible for the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

"We are not aware of any other large houses of this type in Warren," the letter states. "The architectural distinction of the property and its uniqueness in Warren make it a very important property to protect."

If the house were placed on the state and national registers, it would qualify for up to 25 percent tax credit for rehabilitation.

This new information was presented to the council, but they still voted in favor of the new rezoning. Now, the property must be used for commercial purposes. Unless a buyer is found with a plan to renovate the house and put it to use, the house is likely to be torn down.

Although the city is not providing money towards saving the home,

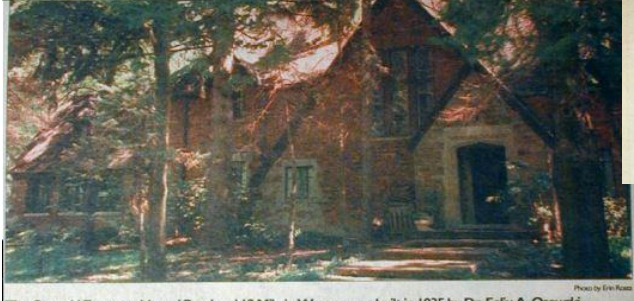


Photo by Erin Reams

The Osowski Estate, at Mound Road and 12 Mile in Warren, was built in 1935 by Dr. Felix A. Osowski.

Efforts being made to save historic home

By Jennifer Sakey
C & G Staff Writer

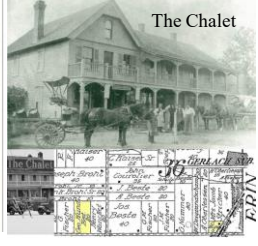
Barely visible behind a line of trees at Mound Road and 12 Mile sits a piece of local history that may be destroyed.

The Osowski Estate, a 3,300-square-foot Tudor mansion built in 1936, may be torn down if a buyer is not found who can renovate it and use it commercially. Local preservationist Patricia Hallman of Shelby Township.

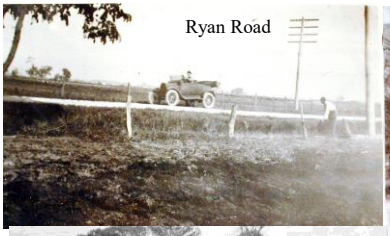
Hallman first became aware of the house when her friend, Tom Turmel of Warren, saw a rezoning sign on the house's property and began attending Planning Commission meetings to learn more about the future of the site. He found that the property was then zoned light industrial use.

Hallman then decided to do research on the house and became fascinated with its history.

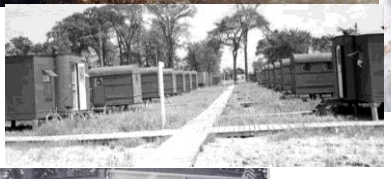
She learned that the home's original owner, Dr. Felix A. Osowski, was from a successful Polish-American family. He was a doctor and surgeon for 34 years in Detroit and had a wife and three



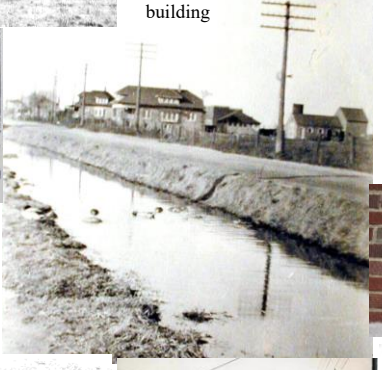
The Chalet



Ryan Road



Ryan Road, Notice farm and building Same Romanski building



Center Line parades

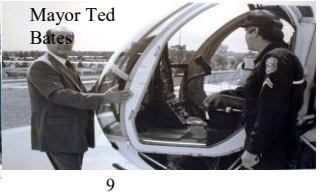
STORE OF CHAS. A. SCHOENHERR,
At Centerline, R. F. D. No. 2,
WARREN, MICH.

Jerry Malburg's Schuster picture

Schusters Hardware

16mm projector

Mayor Ted Bates

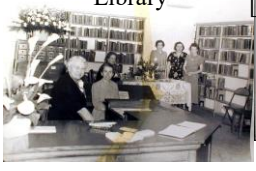


St Clement Band

Early Center Line house see field behind and chicken coops. Gravel streets were

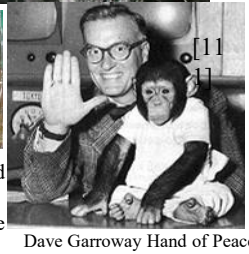
Fishermen

Library



[112]

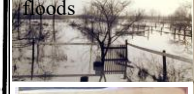
We went on J T Wing sailing ship



[111]

Historian Stewart told us about fires across Michigan. There were also droughts and floods

Dave Garroway Hand of Peace



[114]

Civil defense ID card to identify wounded in attack

Troop and Explorer post MC30 did first aid duty at events put out Civil Defense booklets.

Train travel was wonderful

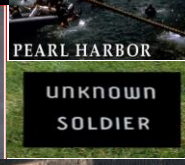
Gas lines in the 1970s

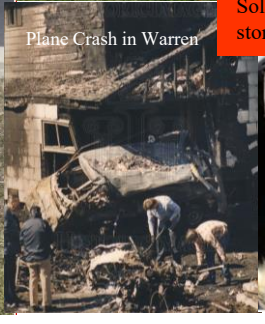
Big Schoenherr drain

[113]

Warren fire station and hall

Thousands have died on attacks to America. Many local men died for our Freedom. Grave robbers removed the only stone naming them, the Unknown Soldier Stone and other stones.





Professor\Veteran Wes Arnold was the only one on the Historic Commission to stand up to the grave robbers. How dare they steal our veteran's stones.

Disagreement leads to removal of tombstones

MSgt Larry Sisk

Daily's Internet page a woman who said she is a member of the historical society said she had the tombstones removed

Macomb Daily staff photo by David Posavetz

Cemetery caretaker Wesley Arnold looks at the spot where some of the tombstones were previously set.

anyone violated the law," Beck said. "The big thing is we know where the tombstones are now located."

The tombstones have little value to anyone other than families of Union soldiers who fought during the Civil War, according to Beck. He said police just started investigating the incident so they have very few details.

Beck said the caretaker filed a complaint with police on Wednesday claiming someone who had no permission had taken five tombstones from the cemetery.

Arnold, also a member of the Warren Historical commission, said the cemetery was owned by a Methodist church that abandoned it in the 1960s. The cemetery is now private and operated by St. Paul United Church of Christ and the historical society.

He said the people who work at the church are volunteers and don't get paid.

Arnold provided Warren police with a description of the tombstones. Beck said the tombstones were taken sometime between 10 a.m. Tuesday and 9 p.m. Wednesday.

He valued the grave markers at $4,000 and he believes names of the deceased could be removed and the tombstones resold.

"The cemetery has documented where every tombstone was located and a description of the inscription on each of them," Beck said.

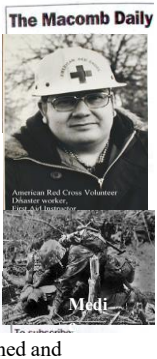
The inscription on one tombstone reads, "Memorial to all veterans. We honor your service. Remember those who died on 9-11 and other attacks."

Another inscription said, "In memory of the hundreds of children and adults buried in this cemetery who have no marker." Another said, "Warren veterans partial list" and has the names of 30 deceased soldiers.

Professor Wesley Arnold stated: "We should remember and respect those who died for our Freedom, not steal the only marker that had their names for future generations to see. And what did they have against our Unknown Warren Soldier?"

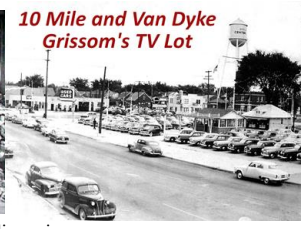
He also said many of the deceased buried in the cemetery are children. He said that around 1900 more than 50 percent of the deaths in the area were of children.

"The children had diseases such as scarlet fever, small pox, diphtheria and others," Arnold said. "Many of the kids died from spoiled milk and spoiled food because of the lack of refrigeration."

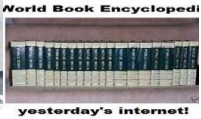


Professor Wesley E Arnold did extensive local history research and published and gave away free history books and DVDs now the Educational Archive has 30,000 pictures.

1950s

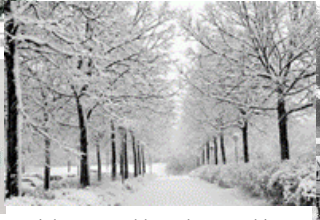


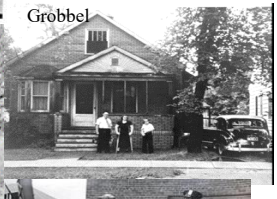
Left Sam and Nellie's. Above dinner in honor of our wonderful Wendel Steinhouse.

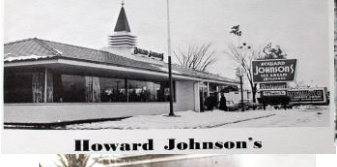


Center Line USO, Recreation Center,Library

Beeliner Rail Car from Detroit to Mackinac from Mike Grobbel

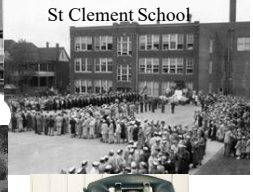




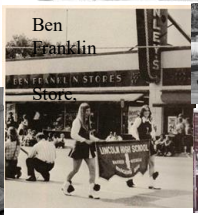


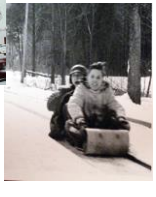
At night one could see them working with the orange hot steel

St Clement School



Ben Franklin Store.





We enjoyed watching Stan Midgley's Travelogues both on the George Pierrot TV Travel Show and even better for $2 at the Institute of Arts on a large theater screen. We got to see Colorado, Grand Canyon and many National Parks in beautiful color.

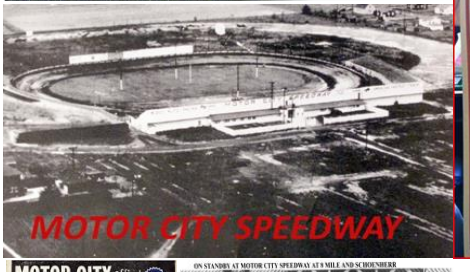
TV sets had tubes and only a few stations. Vending machines sold cigarettes and many other things. Phones had dials. Model train sets taught engineering.

The I696 Freeway across the middle of Warren opened in 1978. Population peaked in Warren at 179,300 1972. In Center Line at 10,400 1972 The 1980 population of Warren was 161,134. Scouting had a beneficial effect on our area from countless good turns and service projects over the years and continued to train in leadership and survivor skills. Boys and girls benefit from reading the scout hand-book at web site scouthandbook.fyi Every man who was on the moon has been a scout. Min Wage: $3.10 average salary: $15,757 Milk 85 cents 1/2 gallon. Bread Sliced 55 cents. Ground Beef $1.39 per pound. Ham and Cheese Pizza $2.49. Urbanization 1980-2000s continued. Just as in the early 1900 industrialization (growth of industries) and mechanization (machines doing the heavy work) reigned, now automation and greed took over. With the personal computer available for a reasonable price it was used by businesses to improve productivity and to reduce number of workers. Office automation soon caused thousands of persons to be laid off.[97] Computerized manufacturing, outsourcing and off shoring (sending jobs to other countries with cheaper labor) gradually became the norm. Rather than support local families by allowing American workers to support themselves employers found they could make bigger profits. CEOs often demanded bigger and bigger[98] salaries. Kmart had a good customer base and solid steady business. But the executives got greedy and kept giving themselves bigger and bigger raises and golden parachutes. Soon the company could no longer make a profit so they used their golden multimillion dollar parachutes to retire to million dollar homes in Florida and put hundreds of workers out of work. Remember Fred Wolf broadcasting races from Motor City Speedway. Kids favorite was Demolition Derby.[99]

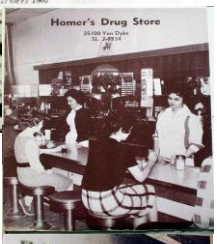
COMMUNITY FREE PRESS [10

Motor City Speedway lives in memory

Sterling Heights race fan to speak to historical society



Drag races happened. "Wana Drag?"



Homer Hazelton at his "Ever Present" Hammond organ in the Center Line Drug Store.

All gave some, some gave all.

While corps made big $

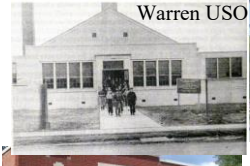
The Korean War of 1950s Killed 54,246 Americans, 1609 from Michigan. Between 1960 and 1970 Warren and Center Line population doubled. The conservative patriotic American society began to fall apart. Although TV had been kept decent thru the late 1950s it began to have negative influence on children. TV had a tremendous influence. Most Americans became TV addicts. The mass-pop culture took over and was much influenced by mass media. It appeared to older conservative persons as dumbed-down, consumeristic. Pop music, fads and fashions reigned. Phony values were increasingly drawn from TV causing many persons to be out of touch with reality and unconcerned with serious issues. Many people become uninformed, unconcerned, uncaring. This is exemplified by TV programs such as South Park and The Simpsons. Too many of our citizens are ignorant and uncaring about issues of importance. They are putting our way of life at risk. The pop culture replaced the conservative American culture.

Families left more of the child raising to the TV and to schools. Peer groups had an increasing influence. Commercialism set in. There began a great quest to buy material things. This became an end in itself. The drug and pop cultures increased. Family members became alienated from each other and the community. Crime increased so did teen pregnancy and social alienation. Why are there now over 800 barbed wire enclosed, manned internment camps across the USA?

Vietnam War 1955-1975, **over 60,000 Americans died because of this unnecessary war**.7,484 women served. 2,650 from Michigan died. Many came back wounded or messed up. Paul G Hazen Drive and the nearby park was named after our Center Line Hero. Why were we there? Follow the money. Corporations were making billions while our American boys died and the rich got richer. And it happened again in Iraq and Afghanistan wars. Corporations only care about profits. The religion of the wealthy is Greed and seeking more power while hogging the profits and not giving giving workers good living wages. If they shared more everyone would benefit and we could have abundance for all.

Amber House

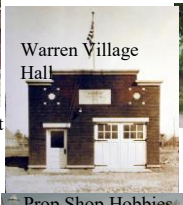
Below: Fellowship Baptist & Alibi Bar that's my story and I'm stickin to it.



Apparatus Building

Qualman horse shed

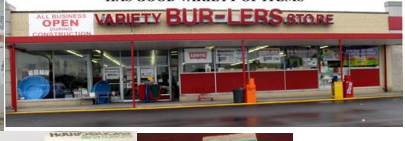
Louie's Bar and speakeasy



Warren Village Hall new part

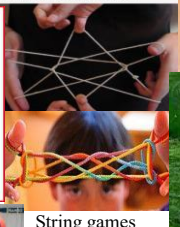
Prop Shop Hobbies

SINCE THE 1950s RELIABLE OLD FASHIONED STORE HAS GOOD VARIETY OF ITEMS



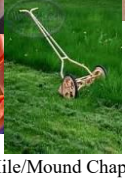
State Fair had many attractions we all enjoyed. Colosseum below

Michigan Honors: Alton "Oz" Grobbel, of Center Line,



Pet rock fad

Canning, pickling, packing in salt and drying preserved food.

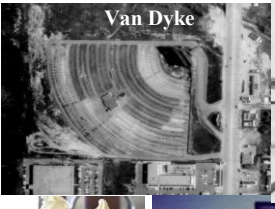


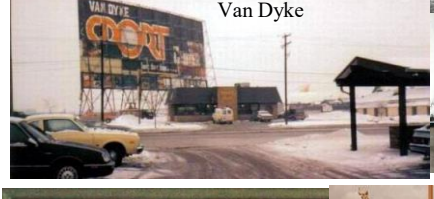
String games

Professor Wesley E Arnold veteran. Served got shot at but just did his job. Wears the cap not to brag but to remind people that many died for our freedom. There are forces working now to take away your freedom. Wake up America.

Mysterious 10 Mile/Mound Chapel

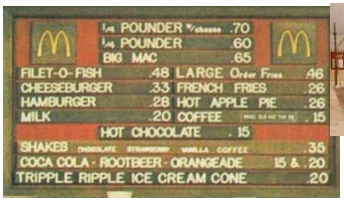
Ronnie's later moved ½ mile North and became a regular restaurant.





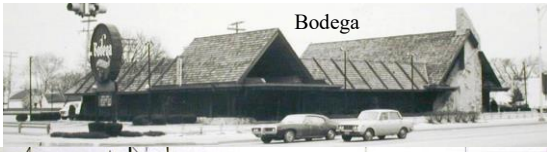
Van Dyke

The Beautiful BEL-AIR
GRAND OPENING
TONIGHT
OF DETROIT'S FIRST DRIVE-IN THEATRE
EAST 8 MILE ROAD NEAR VAN DYKE
ON SCREEN
Stella
Starring HEDY LAMARR
Corbin Call on Castle Creek Tennessee
FREE
HUGE KIDDIE-LAND PLAYGROUND • MINIATURE TRAIN & RAILROAD RIDES • CIRCUS-MERRY-GO-ROUND RIDES • SLIDES • SWINGS
TWISTER-TOTTERS • FUN GALORE!
CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE ADMITTED FREE!
OPEN DAILY 6:30 P. M.
EASY TO ENTER AND EXIT
MAGNIFICENT REFRESHMENT LOUNGE

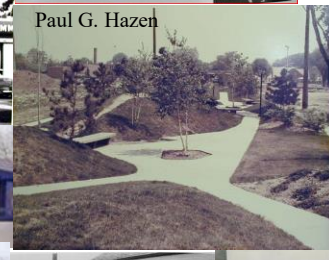


drive ins were replaced by fast food places 98

Bodega



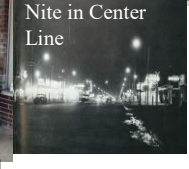
Paul G. Hazen

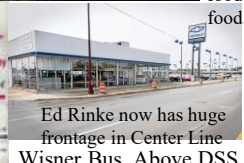


Urban Renewal

Like if You Remember This,& Paper Bags

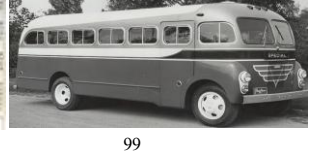
Basil David food vendor had good food.



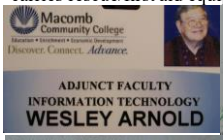


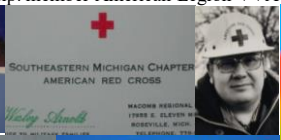
Ed Rinke now has huge frontage in Center Line

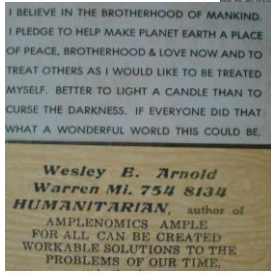
Wisner Bus. Above DSS had solar panels



This book honors many. This one because of his preserving of our history, defending our freedoms and publication of the world's best ideas. This old historian-social worker: was shot at during military service, escaped capture by KGB, almost died twice during stint as fireman once rescuing kids in housefire another above the big Handy Andy fire, was physically threatened while standing up to defend people and human rights. In Who's Who, Books in Print, Wikipedia, has researched and published 236 useful books of which are now in many libraries including University libraries or online, over 100 books on Amazon, 3,000 viewers a month on 24 websites, 28 years as a college teacher and 30 more as a social worker. Recognized as Warren Michigan's longest standing historian who has done more research, talked with more old-timers, published more history books than anyone else, Longest serving member and researcher at both Center Line and Warren Historical Societies. Has done the most research on Warren and Center line history and researched and Indexed Warren Union, St Clement, Bunert, Fairgrove, Mt Olivet Covington NY, Brookside, Perkins and Moreland Cemeteries all related to Warren Pioneers. Did doctoral research on languages. Helped homeless, saved lives, helped facilitate homeless shelters and other worthwhile projects. plays a musical instrument. Still carries rescue/first aid equip. member American Legion VVA VFW is Service Officer Fluent in language

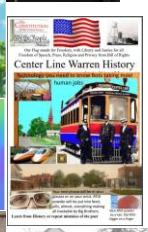





I BELIEVE IN THE BROTHERHOOD OF MANKIND.
I PLEDGE TO HELP MAKE PLANET EARTH A PLACE
OF PEACE, BROTHERHOOD & LOVE NOW AND TO
TREAT OTHERS AS I WOULD LIKE TO BE TREATED
MYSELF. BETTER TO LIGHT A CANDLE THAN TO
CURSE THE DARKNESS. IF EVERYONE DID THAT
WHAT A WONDERFUL WORLD THIS COULD BE.
Wesley E. Arnold
Warren Mi. 754 8134
HUMANITARIAN, author of
AMPLENOMICS AMPLE
FOR ALL CAN BE CREATED
WORKABLE SOLUTIONS TO THE
PROBLEMS OF OUR TIME.

What you would not want done to yourself,
Don't do to others. = Cause no harm.
This is the universal civilization standard.
Enforce it by law to protect all. Stop harmers.
Do Good Be Kind. Gives most Happiness.

I STOOD UP, I SHOWED UP, I STEPPED
FORWARD, I RAISED MY RIGHT HAND, I STOOD
IN THE GAP, I WALKED IN THE FIRE, I DID
NOT RUN, I DID NOT HIDE, I DID NOT DODGE, I
DID NOT EVADE CONSEQUENTLY, I HAVE NOTHING
TO PROVE, NO ONE TO CONVINCE, THOSE WHO
MATTER ALREADY KNOW, THOSE WHO DON'T, NEVER WILL.



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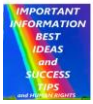

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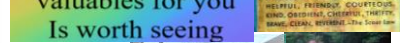
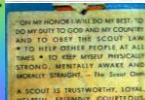
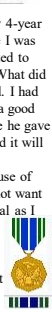
Historian Arnold Lokins For Old Photographs
"I'm one of those characters who try to do helpful things," Wes Arnold was saying. "I'm willing to go to anybody's house and make a copy of the pictures they have and then I'll even give them a print for free.
"That's my major point," he went on. "The idea is to preserve those old photographs of historical significance so future generations can better understand their heritage left by their forebears; the pioneers and the others who built this town."
And for Wesley E. Arnold it's been mostly a one-man contribution. He founded the Center Line Historical Society, a well-intentioned, well-meaning group of about 10 persons who just never seemed to get it all together.
But, Arnold, himself has amassed an enviable collection of old photographs that he, proudly, likes to show to anyone who asks. "What was this town like in the old days?" The photographs bulge two loose-leaf binders now and he has stacks of other pictures in cartons and boxes that he has had neither the time or money to process.
"You can be talking a tidy sum," he began, "in photographic chemicals and papers, not to mention the time involved to make the prints. Sometimes you have to review hundreds of pictures to get on of historical value. And what I have in my binders now is just a drop in the bucket to what I feel could be found in rummaging through old albums.
"Mind you," he adds, "I'm not an antique hunter. Nor do I ever try to sell my work. I want to do my bit as a public service to this city. Somebody has to, you know."
A free-lance photographer, working from his in-home darkroom, Wes Arnold, furnishes the city library with prints for its own files. The time he can spend photographing, however, is limited by his day job: he's a social worker for the American Red Cross. Married, he and his wife, Margaret, have a daughter Valerie, age 5.
Leafing through his collection, viewed through glassine protectors, some of the pictures were reproduced from originals appearing in newspapers and the Silver Jubilee edition of Center Line's history. It was published in 1961 by Harold Stibell, a local printer then and now a Warren City Councilman.
"Perhaps those reprints aren't the best quality," Wes Arnold was saying, "but we have them, at least, and they do depict how things looked in our city a long time ago."
Wes Arnold posed here with his binders filled with historical photographs. Through his generosity many of the pictures appear in this Bicentennial Magazine.




ON MY HONOR I WILL DO MY BEST, TO
DO MY DUTY TO GOD AND MY COUNTRY
AND TO OBEY THE SCOUT LAW
TO HELP OTHER PEOPLE AT ALL
TIMES. TO KEEP MYSELF PHYSICALLY
STRONG, MENTALLY AWAKE AND
MORALLY STRAIGHT. — The Scout Oath
A SCOUT IS TRUSTWORTHY, LOYAL,
HELPFUL, FRIENDLY, COURTEOUS,
KIND, OBEDIENT, CHEERFUL, THRIFTY,
BRAVE, CLEAN, REVERENT. — The Scout Law

Near the end of my 4-year stint in intelligence I was told a general wanted to see me. I thought What did I do to get demoted. I had always tried to do a good job. To my surprise he gave me a medal but said it will not go on my record because of the secrecy. I did not want to ever wear a medal as I think those are for real heroes. I just did my job and got shot at. But in Warren we have some real heroes. See page 8.



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